The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,920 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
SIAM	3011	600	W. D. Worcester.	18th Feb.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3281	700	R. G. Stead	4th Mar
NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Allerton	11th "
ASSAM	3353	500	J. F. Hassall	18th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
TASMANIA	4188	800	C. G. Ferries	1st Apl
GANGES	4186	840	E. Stewart	8th "
NIZAM	2726	550	H. Hazelwood	15th "
DOROMANDEL	4170	800	J. Reeves	22nd "
MURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
PESHAWAR	3991	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
SIAM	3011	600	G. L. Brooks	13th "
UATHAY	2953	500	E. Ashdown	25th "
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	31st May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWAR	3991	600	L. H. Moule	18th Feb.
ATUAY	1983	300	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FAIRS to all Ports of Italy	Rs. 500,	Rs. 310.		
" to Marseilles	" 320,	" 200.		
	Bombay.		Genoa.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	100	1st April	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	100	1st April	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
BRIENICH	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucica	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	G. Mattiazzi	3900	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	H. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Lagu-ina	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do
PANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	15th Feb.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,009	180	Capt. F. Hight	21st Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,514	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3,357	481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 19th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4, Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIN," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 21st February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 13th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 14, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, fro m whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	"
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	"

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-en-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	"
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	"
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Liebfraumilch	"	" 21 0
Berncastl-r-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 26 0	"
Oberemmaler-Rosenberg	" 26 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 26 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	"
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	"

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	"
Fine "	" 22 0	"
Very fine "	" 27 0	"
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	"

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	"
Lee Canons	" 15 0	" 16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	"
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	"
Chateau Le Hoc St. Estephe	" 21 0	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 22 0	"
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	"

From MUSSEN & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	"
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	"
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	"

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	"

From J. ROSSEN & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	"
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	"

From FRANZ SCARVAY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Mostroo and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	
F. Deseandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer- Red Bar }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 34 0	
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy	" 36 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chamberlin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky * *	Rs. 21 0	
" *	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs.	3 12
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	"
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 8 4	"
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasquie a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	
Finest Kummel	" 20 0	
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 28 lbs.	" 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESSED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	"	" 0 0
French Beans	"	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	"	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	"	" 0 10
" II.	"	" 0 12
Peas for Soup	"	" 0 12
Young Carrots	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	" 0 10
Small Sausages	"	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1887.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT of INDIA having directed that the 16th and 17th February shall be adopted as the days of JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS and observed as HOLIDAYS in ALL PUBLIC OFFICES, it is hereby notified that those days will be treated as Post Office holidays, and that the GENERAL POST OFFICE and the TOWN SUB-OFFICES in Bombay will accordingly be CLOSED, except for such work as is required to be done on SUNDAYS and the prescribed Post Office holidays.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay G. P. O., 11th Feb., 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 23rd February 1887 for the feed, shoeing and veterinary treatment for two years of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O, 5th February 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant	Calcutta.
"	Bombay.
"	Madras.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Re. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly qualified English Farrier, and every class of shoeing question. English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz.	Rs. 7 8
Pints "	" 5 0

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S

SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For Making the
Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to

EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.

COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE, spacious.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on th Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIRTS.

16/ WORTH for 10/8

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

AS an inducement for every body to give our Shirts a trial we are during these two months offering sample half dozens of our Equality White Shirts (which we sell at 32/ per dozen) for 10/8. We are prepared to supply two thousand of these sample packets, but neither more nor less then the ½ dozen Shirts to one Customer at less then our list price.

We make an average of 150 dozens Shirt per month and take this as an indication that our efforts to give genuine good value in this department are appreciated. Of the six qualities of White Shirts which we make E is the one most in demand and is one which invariably gives satisfaction. The body of the Shirt we make from a strong, pure, undressed Longcloth, manufactured specially to our order, as a suitable Cloth for the Indian climate. Fronts and Cuffs are of a fine Belfast Linen and cut, workmanship and finish all that can be desired. Take this opportunity of giving these Shirts a fair trial, and if you find them as good as you can obtain in London at 6s. 6d. each or elsewhere in Indian at 40/ to 60/ per dozen. We should look for a share of your future orders.

Ordinary sizes ready for despatch, others we require ten to eleven days to make. The following sizes should be sent :—Collar, Chest, Sleeve (centre of back to end of cuff) length at back. As our terms are cash, remittances should be sent with order or instructions to send parcel value payable. Shirts taken back and cash refunded if considered unsatisfactory.

SHIRT LIST ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.
CALCUTTA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.	" 36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ...	" 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ...	" 28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE JUBILEE FAIR.

MORENAS & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that the Refreshment Tent is situated near the Gymkhana and the Esplanade Main Road, where articles of the best quality will be served at our usual prices.

ICES, WINES AND SPIRITS, PASTRY, SANDWICHES, COMFITS, BISCUITS, &c., &c.

CHAMPAGNE CUPS, As. 12.

No Money will be received at the Bar, but Customers are requested to buy Tickets at the Ticket Office in the Tent.

MORENAS & CO.,
Near the GYMKHANA and the ESPLANADE MAIN ROAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

PIANOFORTES,

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "PRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.	
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GR NO IMP ORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete brouzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED

JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	cug	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4	"	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½	" (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1. 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case .....cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do. ..... " " 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

OLD VATTED.	FERRINTOSH.	OLD IRISH.
A "Ferrintosh" Whisky, very mellow.	"The Cream of Scotch Whiskies," very choice.	"Rasl Potheen," very fine.
Per doz. Rs. 27.	Per doz. Rs. 24.	Per doz. Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

S ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 2½ Sets of Reed 11 Stops, 3 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells ..... Rs. 500
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector ..... " 450
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell ..... " 300

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.

In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model) ..... Rs. 500

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.

With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) .....

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH

Very Handsome,	9 Stops and 2 Swells	" 400
Ditto	13 Stops and 2 Swells	" 600
Ditto	9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top ..	" 450

DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin)	Rs	120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 30 Octaves	"	100
Do. do. 4 do.	"	120
Commission Sale from	"	300

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs. 120
Oak, 5 Octaves

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONCERT will be held on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, at 9 p.m., (Madras Time) at the G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, Parel, in aid of St. MARY'S CHURCH CHOIR FUND.

Tickets (Rs. 7 and 1) may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s or at the door.

RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, TO CELEBRATE THE JUBILEE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, MR. C. S. NAZIR'S JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY will give performances on the nights of TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, AND THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, When the following pieces will be enacted. TUESDAY—GOOLROO AND KHOOSHROO. WEDNESDAY—TREASURY OF LOVE. THURSDAY—TEELAISUM-E-JAMSHEED. On each evening there will be an amusing Farce after the conclusion of the first piece.

A song specially composed in honor of the Jubilee will be sung on each evening.

Ladies and Gentlemen who have promised to attend on these evenings are requested to be in their places at 9 p.m., as the performances will begin punctually at that hour.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Tickets to be had at the THEATRE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

GOVERNMENT having notified WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, as Public Holidays under Act XXVI of 1881, for the Celebration of HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on those days.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A JUBILEE QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the above Institution, on WEDNESDAY the 16th. The gardens and Institute will be illuminated and decorated for the occasion.

Tickets (1 Rupee each) to be had at the door. Ladies free. Dancing 9-30 Railway time.

B. R. MORRIS, M.C.

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately TWO OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 and 40 per mensem each with travelling allowance of one Rupee per diem subject to Code Rules. Security required for Rs. 5,00.

2. One DRAUGHTSMAN on salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Apply with Copies of Certificates.

G. W. ANDERSON, District Engineer, Dr. Bd. Malabar, Calicut, 2nd February, 1887.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 1 p.m., (Guadire) on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1887, for the supply of BOAT TONNAGE and LAND CARRIAGE for Landing and Delivering all Stores that may arrive by Sea for this Department.

Particulars of Conditions of Contract and probable Requirements may be seen at the Storeyard, Warri Bunder, during Office hours.

The Chief Superintendent, Bombay, is not bound to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD, Hony. Asstt. Supdt. in charge of Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay, Warl Bunder, 14th February 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CAIRO arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever, and all claims must be certified to by the surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February 14, 1887.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter Share, for the six months ending 31st December, 1886, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st ultimo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 21st February, 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુળજી ગોર

for T. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1887.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February 1887, for the construction of LATRINES, URINALS and NAHANEES at the Chinchpoogly Water Works Reservoir.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 250 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th Feb., 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

ICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Th (THAKAR) KESHOWJEE HAVJEE, by Caste a Halai Bhatia, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

JUTHA JAGJEEVAN of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, one of the Executors same in the will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar. L. N. BANAJI. The 11th day of February 1887.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Messrs. MANSUKLAL & DAMODAR, Petitioner's Attornies.

JUBILEE DAY. PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

See Journal of Indian Art No. 13.

Price Rs. 1-6.

A FEW COPIES LEFT.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAYFAIR LIBRARY.

Price, Re. 1-8, Cash. Re. 1-10, Credit. Per Vol.

Agony Column of "The Times," 1800-1870.
By Stream and Sea.
Clerical Anecdotes.
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Latter Day Lyrics.
Little Essays.
Muses of Mayfair.
Ourselves: Essays on Women.
Pegasus Re-Saddled.
Poetical Ingenuities.
Puniana.
Social Pressure.
Thoreau, his Life and Aims.
Carols of Cockayne.
New Republic.
Cupboard Papers.
Dickens's Speeches.
Gastronomy as a Fine Art.
Paul and Virginia.
Jeux D'Esprit.
Journey Round my Room.
More Puniana.
Old Stories Re-Told.
Pastimes and Players.
Pencil and Palette.
Leaves from a Naturalist's Note-Book.
Puck on Pegasus.
Quips and Quiddities.
Theatrical Anecdotes.
Witch Stories.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT, MAZAGON, SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 25th instant, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Ahmednagar, up to noon, for contract for the supply of Bread, Flour, Wheaten, &c., under Schedule No. 45 to the Commissariat Department, Ahmednagar, for the year 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, For Commissary General. Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1887.

NOTICE. THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY the 5th day of May 1887, for the purpose of transacting business left undisposed of at the meeting held on 5th February 1887. Bombay, dated the 14 day of February, 1887.

BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE, Liquidator.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.'S JUBILEE BALLOON will make its first ascent on 16th February 1887, from Rampart Row.

THE WATERBURY WATCH ACCURATE. CHEAP. The Waterbury Watch Strong. Handsome.

THE WATERBURY WATCH DURABLE. KEYLESS. The Waterbury Watch Guarantee for one year.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Repaired by the Company. Charge four Annas to one Rupee, and never more.

THE WATERBURY WATCH No more long bills from Watch Repairers. The Waterbury Watch. Correct time for little money.

THE WATERBURY WATCH May be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Co. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Look out for the JUBILEE BALLOON.

JUBILEE FAIR.—Stall-keepers and others can be supplied on hire with decent-looking Chairs, Benches and Tables for the Jubilee Fair on the Esplanade at reasonable rates during the whole time of the Fair. For particulars, &c., apply sharp to HORMUSJEE SRAPOORJEE PAVRI, Kolivar Lane, Fort.

MRS. HIRSCH, Vienna Confectioner.—Ices, Wines, Spirits, &c. No. 4 Stall, Esplanade; No. 25, Church Gate Street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 11 a.m. Admission Free. All are invited to attend.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francis and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road. No. 26, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order and warranted to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest material. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

APOLLO BUNDER DINING and BILLIARD ROOMS will be CLOSED at 9 p.m., on the 16th and 17th inst. GREEN & READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Hampart Row.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just landed (Sackee), from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

THE EOS PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY are in immediate want of a thoroughly good Printer.—Apply at No. 12, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mansookh Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Askhara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Re. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. SB Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA, Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

"ANGOLA SUITS," superior finish, cut, and style, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 100-0. Send post card for samples and self-measurement forms to the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Gent's Outfitters, 23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY an engagement as Companion to a Lady—travelling preferred. Accomplishments, good reference given and received. Please address PANSY, Post Office, Simla.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland. For the training and education of boys from India. Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prosp ctuses, &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

FINAL AUCTION SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN at No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and paniers, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 15, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY and RAILWAY REQUISITES. CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL. TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL. LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON. CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS. HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c., &c., DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. R Y, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A DANCE will be given in the above Institute on TUESDAY the 15th instant. Dancing to commence at 9-30 p.m. (Railway time) sharp. Tickets Rs. 2 to admit one Gentleman and Ladies. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTED SEEDS of PERSIAN and TUNISIAN DATE PALMS at 4 annas per pound.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, N. W. P.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ON the 16th and 17th instants all Government Telegraph Offices in Bombay, except the Central Office, Fort, Moombadevi and Mandvi, will observe Sunday working hours, *i. e.*, will be open to the Public only under the conditions of Inland Rule 2 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

G. J. HARE, Superintendent, Central Office.

WANTED for the Technical School, Kolhapur, a SUPERINTENDENT. Must have a good knowledge of Carpentery and Mechanical Engineering. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to

P. SHANNON, B.A., C.E., President, Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School Committee, Kolhapur. Kolhapur, 8 February 1887.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON, Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees. G. MANSON, Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order, R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, SCROFULA, &c., will by taking the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who KNOW REALLY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medical Review*.

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's *Sarsaparilla*, says: "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co. KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous system, and thoroughly regenerating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), known to the world as CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best known remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we should begin to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and lodging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in its more terrible forms of cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power, which we have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST PERFORMED BEHIND OUR PATIENT'S BACK. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Member of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has the Gaiboandas without a word; he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will also value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public,

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more till be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld., (Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIERCKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO. Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colineries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE! A BARGAIN MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZES WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India. Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY. Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-4 per doz. PINTS..... " 2-10 " In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when trombled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co., 25, Castle-street, Liverpool, England.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most anguine of the inventor's of hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted as to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system, but purifies the blood, promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the influence of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through them to the organs for renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility: while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protect the close of life. For females of all ages, and also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above distressing complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only true specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposits in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed a sanitarium. The correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise slolely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable. Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; H. S. MADGY & Co., Bombay; I. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; S. G. MATHOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARSON & Co., Calcutta; Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are especially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ", or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS'S "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battallion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Saduk Tubarry (barque), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Cairo (s), from Hull ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar ; Peshawur (s), London ; Colony (ship), Cardiff ; and Lane (barque), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nerbudda (s), for Galle ; Ehrenfels (s), Perim and Valentia ; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi ; and yacht Nemesis, Colombo.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society will be held on the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per s.s. Amphitrite, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 4 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of January, 1887, was 1,204, consisting of 542 males, 368 females and 294 children, out of which 960 were Hindus, 238 Parsees and 6 Mussulmans, the daily average being 38·83.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Damodhur Khimjee, living at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that a coolie to whom a box containing pearl and gold ornaments, and a quantity of silk wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,225, was entrusted on Sunday, to be conveyed to the Mandvie Bunder, had decamped with the property.

ACCIDENT.—J. Hamyling, gunner of the turret ship Magdala, at present in the Government Dock, on Saturday afternoon, while making a sketch of the bottom of the vessel, accidentally fell off the stage, severely injuring his spine. He was taken to the European General Hospital.

THEFT AT MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.'S.—The manager of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers, &c., Rampart Row, Fort, reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, set with rubies, valued at Rs. 900. The ring was missed about three days ago, and it is believed that it was purloined by a customer, while the salesman was away from the show case, to produce other rings for his inspection.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 5-45. :—

March.....Pestal .....M. Curry.
Grand Fantasia...Musical Bouquet .....Gossec.
Valse .....Pleasures of My Life....Fahrbuch.
Selection .....From L'Assedio di Lioda...Petrella.
Galop (Vocal)....Always Joyful .....Huker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The members of the Bombay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers held their anniversary on Saturday evening, at their club house, the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, where a substantial dinner was served. Brother G. Carter, who presided, gave the history of the society, and described the benefits that had accrued from the establishment. The remainder of the evening was devoted to vocal and elocutionary performances.

THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.—We have much pleasure in drawing prominent attention to the performances of this company, advertised in another column. A large number of ladies and gentlemen have already promised their presence and encouragement to Mr. Nazir, and we trust all lovers of the drama will patronise the entertainments. Mr. Nazir deserves the fullest support of the play-going public, both for his past as well as present endeavours to cater for them, and we wish him bumper houses to-night, to-morrow and on Thursday.

THEFT.—Luximon Bajana, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, of stealing a bottle of rum, valued at 12 annas, from the liquor shop of Pandoo Rama at Mahim, on Sunday afternoon. Accused, finding the liquor-seller on entering the shop in an inner room, took up the bottle from a side table, concealed it under his arm, and walked away with it. He was arrested about two hundred paces from the shop with the bottle under his arm and handed over to the police. The accused on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorious imprisonment.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West, in the case of Cowasjee Nowrojee Khajotia *vs.* Sonabai and Pecoulia Sheriarjee Bharucha, Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the petitioner, applied for an order absolute of the decree nisi made on the 7th of August 1886. The decree nisi was for a divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent ; and it was to be made absolute in six months if no cause was shown against it. No cause had been shown in the interval ; and his Lordship yesterday passed a decree absolute for a divorce.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY BENEVOLENT FUND.—The fourth annual meeting of "the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Khoja Benevolent Trust Fund" was held on Sunday, the 13th instant, at half-past 11 a.m., in the hall of the Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library, when Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Abdula Mehrali Dharamsi, Rahimtula Khyraz, Rehemoobhoy Allana, Ebrahim Hashum, Khan Bahadur Goolam Mahomed Moonshi and others, altogether about 150 gentlemen, were present. The report of the trustees and the accounts of the trust fund for the year ending 31st December 1886, showed that the fund amounts to Rs. 38,788-8-3, invested in different securities. The donations to the fund, amounting to Rs. 612, were received during the year, the income was Rs. 2,477-2-1, out of which charities to poor Khojas were made amounting to Rs. 1,119. The following additional donations to the fund were received at the meeting and made by—Mr. Currimbhoy Nanjee Alloo, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Alibhoy Somjee Laduck, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Mooljeebhoy Seelomey, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Hassumbhoy Dattoobhoy, Rs. 15-4 ; Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha Chuttoo, Rs. 15-4 ; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Rs. 15 ; Mr. Bundally Esmal, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Jowraj Laljee, Rs. 10 ; and Mr. Ahmed Karim Heerjee, Rs. 10, total Rs. 225-8. For the current year Mr. Jairabhoy Peerbhoy was elected chairman and Mr. Rahimtula Peerbhoy secretary.

THE HINDOO JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.—The annual social gathering and general meeting of the above club was held on Sunday afternoon in Mr. Parmanandas Jeewandas's bungalow, Malabar Hill, under the presidency of Mr. Nagesh Vishwanath Pai, B. A. The hon. secretary read the following annual report :—"The managing committee of the Hindoo Jolly Cricket Club, in presenting the annual report for the year 1886, are glad to state that the club has been fairly successful as far as cricket was concerned. The club is open to all Hindoo denominations without distinction. During the year under report the club played seven foreign matches. Of these the club won five and two were lost. The committee here beg to record their best thanks to Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanandas (the proprietor of the club) for supplying so liberally the cricketing materials, &c., to the club. The hon. secretary and the joint secretary, Messrs. V. R. Mehta and Venkatrao S. Dhulap respectively, performed their duties very satisfactorily. The committee's thanks are also due to Mr. M. R. Gupte, the captain, for his zeal and disinterestedness in the club. The principal, Mr. M. R. Gupte, said that he had great pleasure in informing those present that Mr. Goverdhandas, the proprietor of the club, had been pleased to subscribe Rs. 100 to the Victoria Jubilee Fund." The following were elected members of the committee of management: President, Mr. N. V. Pai, B.A ; vice-president, Mr. R. P. Joshi ; chief captain Mr. M. R. Gupte. Members : Messrs. G. P. Merchant, M. R. Vaidya, M. T. Dala, B. V. Narsuskar, H. R. Broker, H. N. Shroff, the hon. secretary Mr. V. R. Mehta, the joint secretary Venkatrai S. Dhulap. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. R. Gupte, and seconded by Mr. Purab to the president, and another to Mr. Parmanadas Jeewandas for his kindly allowing the use of his bungalow, In the evening all the members and their friends were entertained at dinner by Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanandas. The proceedings terminated at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.
1st TIES.

Oliver	versus	Ward.
Cobbold	,,	MacMahon.
Gould	,,	Nicholson.

To be played off by Monday, the 21st instant.

Rathbone .....
Turner .....
Hart ..... } Byes.
W. Murray...
O'Connor ...

FINAL TIE—HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

Ward beat Cobbold { 5-6 / 6-6 / 6-3

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for biader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co, THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

A PUBLIC meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Sunday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for their exertions on behalf of India at the last Parliamentary elections in England. The attendance of natives—Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans—was very large ; Sir William Wedderburn Bart. being the only European present on the occasion. Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Ghose were received amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who presided on the occasion, requested his son Mr. Bomanjee to read his speech, observing that he was suffering from weakness of sight. He said :—Gentlemen,—when I had the honour of presiding in this hall on the last occasion it was, you would remember, in reference to the meeting which the association then called to express a vote of confidence in the Hon'ble Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, who were then making patriotic exertions in England to interest the fair-minded British Electors in the affairs of India, and to ask their suffrages to enter the British House of Commons. Well, gentlemen, we all knew at the time what a formidable task they had imposed on themselves, and what chances of success they had of being elected by the constituencies they respectively appealed to. That they strove manfully to fulfil the object of their noble ambition is now an historical fact of which not only they but all our countrymen in every part of India should feel proud. It is indeed most creditable that they should have been able to secure the votes recorded in their respective favour. These conclusively showed how favourably were their aspirations viewed by their constituencies, and I believe they have only to persevere, to realise at last their ambition to enter the portals of the British parliament, and serve their country in the very heart and seat of the Imperial Government. For the disinterested and noble work they have already achieved, each in his own sphere, it is our bounden duty, now that both are back among us, not only to offer them a cordial welcome, but acknowledge ther services by passing a hearty vote of thanks.

The Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji then rose amidst long and immense cheering. He said :—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel extremely thankful to the very kind reception you have given to my friend Mr. Ghose and myself, and for the confidence you have reposed in us. Such hearty acknowledgments of my humble services and of my friend's arduous exertion cannot but encourage us largely in our future work. (Cheers.) As natives of India, we are bound to do whatever lie within our power and opportunities. In undertaking the work of trying to get a seat in Parliament the first question that naturally arose was whether it would be of any good to India and whether an Indian member would be listened to. The first thing, therefore, I did on arriving in England was to consult many English friends, several of whom are eminent statesmen of the day and members of Parliament. I was almost universally advised that I should not hesitate to try to carry out my intentions, that it was extremely desirable that there should be at least one or two Indians in Parliament to enable members to learn the native view of question, from natives themselves. (Cheers.) That if I could by my possibility work way into the house, I would certainly be doing a great service not only to India, but to a large extent to England also. (Cheers.) Several fundamental important questions of policy can be fought out and decided in Parliament alone as they depend upon Acts of Parliament, and Parliament is the ultimate appeal in every important question in which Government and the native public may differ. To get direct representation from India was not at present possible. An indirect representation through the liberality and aid of some British constituency was the only door open to us. I undertook to contest Holborn under many disadvantages. I was just occupied in making acquaintances and feeling my way. I had no time to find out and make the acquaintance of any constituency ; I was quite unknown to the political world, when of a sudden the desolution came on upon me. The Liberal leaders very properly advised me that I should not lose this opportunity of contesting some seat, no matter however a forlon, hope it might be, as the best means of making myself known to the English constituences and of securing a better chance and choice for the next opportunity. That it could not be expect to get in at a rush, which even an Englishman was rarely able to do except under particularly favourable circumstances. I took the advice and selected Holborn out of three offers I have received. I thus not only got experience of an English contest, but it also satisfied me as to what prospects an Indian had of receiving fair and even generous treatment at the hands of English electors. The election no doubt showed me that a suitable Indian candidate has as good a chance as any Englishman, or even some advantage over an Englishman, for there is a general and genuine desire among English electors to give to India any help in their power. (Cheers.) I had only nine days of work from my first meeting at the Holborn Town Hall and sometimes had I to attend two or three meetings on the same day. The meetings were all unanimous and enthusiastic in reception as one's heart could desire. Now the incident I refer to is this. Of canvassing I was able to do but very little. Some liberal electors, who were opposed to Irish Home rule, intended to vote for the conservative candidate, but to evince their sympathy with India, they promised me to abstain from voting altogether. Unknown as I was to the Holborn electors, the exceedingly enthusiastic and generous treatment they gave me, and that nearly two thousand of them recorded their votes in my favour, must be quite enough to satisfy any that the English public desire to help us to have our own voice in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Letters and personal congratulations I received from many for what they called my "plucky contest." Lord Ripon—(cheers.) —wrote to me not to be discouraged, as my want of success was shared by so many other liberals as to deprive it of personal character ; that it was the circumstances of the moment, as it turned out, that worked specially against me, and he trusted I would be successful on a future occasion. Now it was quite true that owing to the deep split among the liberals in the home rule question, it was estimated by some that I had lost nearly a thousand votes by the abstention of liberal voters. In short, with my whole experience at Holborn, of both the manner and events of the contest, I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion that India may fairly expect from the English public just and generous treatment. (Cheers). I have no doubt that my friend Mr. Ghose—(cheers)—with his larger electioneering experience of two arduous contests, will be able to tell you of similar conviction and Lord Ripon's work was sometimes retarded, and that his efforts were sometimes counteracted by an unreasonable, narrow-minded and implacable opposition. (Hisses.) But much as I lament that our Anglo-Indian fellow-citizens, at least a majority of them, should have taken this hostile attitude against us, I do not think that it was altogether an unmixed evil. As the English proverb says it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and I believe that the very frantic nature of the opposition that was offered against some of Lord Ripon's measures, served to call forth the public —spirit, (hear, hear and cheers)—and to stimulate the patriotism of our countrymen in a manner of which I, myself, remember no parallel. Well, gentlemen, what was the result ? Public feeling and public opinion advanced by leaps and bounds, and we begin to feel that our hearts were throbbing in unison, and that from north to south and from east to west, all over this land, we were inspired by one common national sentiment. (Cheers.) Well, I say, that this is an immense gain, and I will go further and say that although I have been away from you for the last four years, I have always noted with pleasure that the spirit of union and common action that was roused during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, still continues to animate not only the leaders of our thought, but all those who are not altogether indifferent to the future of our country. Well, gentlemen, I think this is an immense gain, and if people ask me for a proof of this spirit of unity, I would tell them what greater proof can you want than the emphatic and the unanimous expression of opinion on the part of the public press in all parts of the country on all questions affecting the public welfare. (Cheers.) What more striking proof can you have of this new spirit of union than the National Congress—(loud cheers),—which only the other day sat at Calcutta ? Well, gentlemen, I may have a word or two to say about the recent deliberations of the National Congress, but for the present moment I only allude to it as a proof, as a sign of the great political and national progress we have made during the last few years. (Cheers.) I do not think that on an occasion like this I should be justified in troubling you with any detailed criticisms in regard to recent political events in India. In the first place time will not permit me, but particularly because I do not think it right or proper on my part, having been away during the whole of the present administration to do so upon imperfect information, and I think that before expressing any definite opinions upon recent Indian questions I ought to acquaint myself more fully with events that have transpired during my absence, than it was possible to do at a distance of several thousand miles. I think I shall meet your views better, and I shall interest you more if I were to tell you something of my experience during my last few years stay in England. Although even as regards that subject I can hardly hope to give you anything in the shape of news after what you must have read in the newspapers, and after the eloquent and able speech that was just delivered by my honourable friend, Mr. Dadabhoy—(cheers)—narrating his own experience in the matter. Well, the result of our experience is pretty much the same. You know that during these last four years, I have undergone the arduous labours of two contested elections, and although I have not succeeded in entering St. Stevens, I see no reason whatever to be discouraged or to despair. (Hear, hear and cheers.) No doubt the result of my experience has been to fill me with fresh hope and with further encouragement. (Cheers.) The adverse result on the last occasion was owing, as my friend Mr. Dadabhai has already explained to you, to an accidental and a wholly new cause which had nothing whatever to do with India. Even on the first occasion in November, 1885, we had a very curious and adventitious combinations against us. There was a combination, a wholly unexpected combination of various parties and groups who had nothing else in common with each other excepting their dread of the reforming axe of Hawarden which had already felled the many up as trees of abuse and corruption. Well, for the first few days nobody doubted, not even my opponent, nor his strongest supporters, nay, not one single man in the whole of the constituency doubted that I was going to win, but it was only two or three days before the poll that Mr. Parnell issued that memorable manifesto, no doubt actuated in the interest of his own country, which must be paramount in all cases, and wishing to hold the balance between the great political parties, he issued the manifesto directing every Irishman in all the English constituencies to vote for a Tory against a Liberal candidate. That manifesto materially changed the situation, for allow me to say that Depford is one of those constituencies where there is a strong Irish element variously estimated from 250 to 700 or 800 votes. But taking the lowest estimate, and assuming that there were no more than 250 Irish votes at the disposal of Mr. Parnell, it was more than sufficient to account for the result of the election, because you have not only to subtract 250 votes from our side, but to add the same number to the other side, making a total difference of at least 500. When you remember that I lost the election only by three hundred and odd votes, it is obvious, that if that manifesto had not been issued, I should have by a majority of 100 or 200 votes. (Cheers.) But this was not all. Before I pass on to another point, I may say that a great many of these Irish electors came to me, and some of them almost with tears in their eyes said that they were ordered to vote against me, but it went against their heart. (Cheers.) But this Irish question was not all that we had to contend against. There was as I have told you, a combination of various groups, for instance, the Tories angled for the Church of England vote by raising the cry of the Church in danger, and it was only too successful, for the result was that I received letters from members of the Church of England, that although up to that moment they had voted with the liberal party, they would be obliged to vote against me on account of the Church question. I tried my best in speeches as well as in private to explain that, although from the very nature of things I could not but be in favour of absolute religious equality, yet in my opinion the question of disestablishment was not within the range of practical politics. I pointed out that this question was not included by Mr. Gladstone in his programme, that it did not even form part of the additional or "unauthorised" programme indicate by Mr. Chamberlain, I went further, I also pledged myself in reply to a letter received from the rector of the parish that, in the event of being elected, and in case of the question of dis-establishment unexpectedly turning up, I pledged myself to resign my seat and seek re-election in order to give the constituency an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the point. But although this explanation might have satisfied some of them, it was in the majority of cases too late to undo the mischief that had been done. For I remember that, when I was canvassing previous to the second election, I was told by several electors that they had abstained from the poll merely upon this Church question. I will give you another instance. I was asked a question—they call it heckling in England. I was heckled on the subject of the opening of museums and libraries on Sundays. I said I was myself entirely in favour of the opening of museums and libraries on Sundays. I afterwards learned during my canvass on the second occasion that it had lost me at least one hundred votes (Laughter and cheers.) But while not only would you not desire me to sacrifice my principles and to surrender settled convictions for the sake of purchasing votes, not only that, but even on the lower ground of prudence it would not have done ; because if I had gained these one hundred votes by saying that I was against it, I should have lost 500 Radical votes. (Laughter and cheers.) I will not weary you with these instances, but I will give you another striking instance of what happened in 1885. There was the question of fair-trade and free-trade. You may be aware that during recent years there has been all over England a very serious depression of trade, and our opponents, the Tories, went about propagating the doctrine that free-trade was at the bottom of all the mischief, because it placed, as they said, the home manufacturer at a disadvantage as compared with the foreign trader. I was questioned upon the subject, but I had studied my political economy long before I studied politics—(laughter and cheers)—and I was not going to give up my settled convictions upon this question even to purchase votes, and the result of it was that as a drowning man will catch at a straw, so the men feeling the pinch of poverty will clutch at any quack nostrums that may be offered to them. I pointed out in vain that anything like "Fair Trade" would eventually mean the re-imposition of the Corn Laws and consequently an increase in the price of bread. But these arguments, although they might have convinced a majority of the working classes, had very little effect upon small shop-keepers and tradesmen, who suffered by this depression of trade, and who expected to benefit by a return to protection. There was again the question of free education. I do not know if you are familiar with it, but this question set against us those who were in favour of denominational schools and who thought free education would injure the prospects of those schools. Thus we had, in the words used by Mr. Chamberlain, immediately after the election, a combination of the five Ins against us. There was the Parnellites, there were the Protectionists, there were the Parsons and the Priests, and there was the Primrose League, their Dames and their Knights. (Loud laughter and cheers.) But gentlemen, in spite of all this, I should have still won but for the Irish manifesto. But then you will ask me what led to the adverse result on the second occasion, a result which was as bad or rather which was something what worse than the first result. The answer is plain and simple, and with which you are already acquainted and upon which my friend, Mr. Dadabhai, has already dwelt. The plain and simple reason of it was that this last election depended upon one question only, and that question was home rule for Ireland. I regret to tell you that even amongst the Liberal party, there was a considerable section upon whom this question came very suddenly and without sufficient preparation, the result being that they seceded from the bulk of the party, and either voted against us or abstained from voting. Not only that but when you compare the results, the figures in the various metropolitan constituencies, as I endeavoured to point out in the address that I issued to my countrymen a short time ago, you will find that the Indian candidates have by no means suffered so much as their co-colleagues, the English candidates, in the neighbouring contituencies. For instance, at Deptford they had lost the ground by 200 votes, that is to say, my opponent increased his majority by 200. But if you go to neighbouring constituencies you will find the Tory majority was increased in some cases by five hundred, in others by seven, eight, or nine hundred, or in some instances even by more than one thousand. When you consider all these things, and when I remember the result of these figures, when I remember the enthusiasm and the sympathetic cheers with which I was greeted by thousands and thousands of artisans and working men in the constituency, and when I think of the emphatic response that met every appeal that I ever made on behalf of our country, when I think of all these things, I am overpowered with the sense of gratitude, and it is my deliberate conviction that the masses of the English people are not at all inclined to perpetuate injustice in any portion of the British empire ; but I think they only require to be satisfied that the demands we make are just and necessary, and as soon as they are convinced of that they will not be slow to lend us a helping hand. Well that is not my opinion only, but my honourable friend, Mr. Dadabhai has expressed the same opinion, and if you were to ask my friend, Mr. Chandavarkar, (cheers) and his brother delegates, you will, I am sure, find them corroborating the views that Mr. Dadabhai and myself have been expressing before you to-day. Gentlemen, we have a surer test of it, and she test is this. If you want to measure the extent of your success you cannot measure it more accurately than by rousing the anger of your opponents. (Laughter and cheers.) I can tell you freely and frankly that nothing gave me greater pleasure in the world, not even the deafening cheers of those who sympathised with me ; nothing pleased me more than when I read the violent denunciations against myself and my friends (laughter and cheers), in the most rabid specimens of the Tory press (hisses and ironical cheers) such as the *Globe* and the *St. James's Gazette*. And every time I read those scurilous invectives, I thought we were going very near success. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer. (Cries of "go on," "go on.") First I shall only tell you, and you may ask any one who has had similar experience as myself, and there are not many men who have had ample opportunities to form judgment upon the subject than my friends, Mr. Dadabhai, Mr. Chandavarkar and his brother delegates, but it is my most deliberate conviction, and I believe my conviction accords with those of my friends, that the majority of the English people are sincerely anxious to do justice to India. (Cheers.) During these recent events the Anglo-Indian jingos—(laughter)—felt that we were putting in the thin end of the wedge, and that although for the moment success had eluded our grasp, yet if we only stuck to our work with patience and perseverance, we were bound to be successful before long. Well, gentlemen, I have one word more upon another subject and I am done. I have already alluded to the National Indian Congress which sat the other day in Calcutta. It was to me a matter of great regret that I was unable to come back in time to attend the Congress, but you may, perhaps, be aware that there was a presentation meeting at Deptford where our beloved Viceroy Lord Ripon—(cheers)—presided that the order of visit his Lordship's convenience I had to put off my departure until it was too late to come here in time for the Congress. As regards the resolutions passed by the National Congress, it is impossible for any of our countrymen and for any of those who think and feel with us, to differ excepting in matters of detail which are always open to further consideration and discussion. But gentlemen, there is one matter of omission, if one may so call it, to which I must refer, and will venture with your permission to say one word. That omission was, as I humbly venture to think, in respect of the Burma war. No doubt, gentlemen, I quite understand the feelings, I quite understand the grounds upon which the members of the Natural congress were influenced. No doubt the thought that the public opinion had been sufficiently expressed in the public press, and from the public platform, and that it was of no use, to use the homely English proverb, flogging a dead horse. But gentlemen, you must remember that you were not only passing your resolution for the people of our own country, but you were addressing them for the people of England, who are wholly unfamiliar with Indian affairs, and who take opinion as they are given them from the platform. My honourable friend Mr. Hunter, member for Aberdeen, with whose name you must be familiar—(cheers)—and who has taken so prominent a part in reference to India and with special reference to the question of the Burmese war told me the very day that we received the telegram informing us of the resolutions passed on the occasion, that he regretted that there was no resolution on the Burmese question because he said there were many of our opponents ready to take advantage of the circumstance. There was Sir Richard Temple (hisses and groans which continued for about a minute and cries of "order" "order.") I think gentlemen, you have given sufficient vent to your feeling. (Laughter and cheers.) There was again my old tutor and my private friend, but political opponent, Sir Roper Lethbridge —(hisses)—and then there is the gentleman with whom you are very well acquainted, Mr Maclean, (hisses and ironical cheers)—all these men would be able now to go upon English platforms or stand up in their places in Parliament to say who is Mr. Hunter ? who is Mr. Ghose ? (loud Laughter and cheers.) Who is Mr. Dadabhai ? who Chandavarkar, and who are the Indian delegates to speak on behalf of the people of India ? There was a National Congress of India sitting together, together and passing resolutions upon all manner of public questions, but that Congress had not one word to say in condemnation of the Burmese war. Gentlemen, English audiences do not read our Indian newspapers, and they know nothing about our affairs, and such an argument, although it would not mislead you or me, would easily mislead the majority of Englishmen. We should remember that, when we are holding our public proceedings, we are addressing not only the people of our country, but we are addressing another audience beyond the seas, whose sympathies we must gain, and whose convictions we must obtain, before we can accomplish the objects we have in view. Gentlemen, I have already alluded to one or two instances of the breadth of view and of the liberal views entertained by the majority of the English people, who are unquestionated by the prejudices that we so often find amongst our Anglo-Indian fellow-citizens. I will give you one more striking instance. It was the case of a gentleman on whom I happened to call before the second election, and who told me that he was a Tory, but added "You will be surprised to hear, Mr. Ghose, that I voted for you on the last occasion in November 1885, because I felt that, although your views upon English politics were altogether opposed to mine, I thought that India ought to have at least one representative in Parliament." (Cheers.) And he assured me that it was on that ground only that he had then voted for me and against his own party. (A voice: Bravo) But on the second occasion, he said, he thought it was of more importance to oppose Irish home rule than to give a representation to India, and therefore he voted against me. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have incidentally referred to the prejudices and to the hostility that we sometimes notice among our Anglo-Indian fellow-subject, but do understand me to include the whole of the Anglo-Indian community in that description. (A voice : Not at all.) I know, as you know, that there are very many most noble exceptions. You know that there are men like our friend, Sir William Wedderburn (pointing to him). (Loud and prolonged cheers.) You are quite right, gentlemen, in giving that ringing cheer. (A voice : Once more.) There is Professor Wordworth—(renewed cheers)—going back to those who have at present left us, but who are still friendly disposed in England, there is from the Bengal side Sir J Phear —(cheers)—there is from Madras, Mr. Digby—(renewed cheers)—there is Major Evans Bell—(cheers)—with whose name you are all familiar, there is Mr. A. O. Hume—(loud cheers)—who is Indian in heart and sympathy as much as any of us here—(renewed cheers)—and there are hosts of others that I might name, but I shall only be detaining you. (A voice : Not at all, Ripon.) (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Well there are all these gentlemen who have maintained a steady and unflinching attitude of sympathy and friendship towards the people of India. Sometimes as the sacrifice of perhaps social relations with their personal and intimate friends, even at the expense of incurring the ill-disguised hostility of their own fellow countrymen—(cheers),—of the very men in whose society they have daily and hourly to mix. Remember also that even amongst the bulk of the Anglo-Indian community, even among those who assume an attitude of hostility and whose sympathies are not all that we could desire. You will remember gentlemen, that this is very often the result of mutual ignorance. I may say from experience that I have often and often come across Anglo-Indians who have at first looked askance at me and whom I probably regarded with some latent suspicion (laughter and cheers)—but with whom after a little social and personal intercourse, I have got along, just as well in just friendly style, as if they were Englishmen who had never been out of England. I think if there is little mutual forbearance on both sides, and mutual desire to cultivate each other's acquaintance, and as it were to shut your eyes against the points in which you do not agree with each other and to try to find out points of mutual agreement, I think if we were to approach each other in that spirit, it will not be long before the Anglo-Indian community will be converted and assume the same friendly attitude taken up by those of their friends whom I have mentioned. (Cheers.) I am for my part not extremely mealy mouthed, when occasion calls for it, I do not generally mince at words, but I do think that excepting on very strong provocation, such as we had during the Ilbert Bill—(loud cheers)—excepting under impulses of very great excitement, we should all endeavour not to use one word, one phrase, calculated to increase the unfortunate breach that exists between our countrymen—(cheers)—and a great many of the Anglo-Indian community. Approaching each other in that spirt, I venture to hope that before long, we shall be able to understand each other better than we do at the present moment. I think of all these things, and I cannot but come to the conclusion,—a conclusion which my recent experience in England has confirmed that be it in our time or be it after us, our country has a brighter future before it. (Cheers.) But I very strongly feel that although we are grateful, although we shall always continue to welcome any help from outside, I believe that the future rests entirely or mainly in our own hands. (Cheers.) If every man did his duty, each in his own sphere, be it narrow or be it large, if we are resolved to do our duty, if we are resolved so to conduct ourselves as to be somewhat more worthy of the great vast history of our country, and if each of us is enabled to think and enabled to feel that upon him and him alone depends the future of our common country,—if we act in that spirit, gentlemen, I cannot doubt that we or our descendants will once more occupy a position not altogether unworthy of the great facts that adorn the pages of our history. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I beg to offer you once more my heart-felt thanks for the honour you have done me, and allow me to assure you that I shall carry back to Bengal with me the liveliest sense of gratitude for this welcome with which you have honoured me, and I shall be able to tell the people of Bengal that the Western Presidency extends to us the right hand of fellowship. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Telang said :—Gentlemen,—We have heard two very eloquent speeches just now, one from Mr. Dadabhai whom we have always the pleasure of listening to in this city ; another from my friend Mr. Ghose whom I wish we could hear more frequently than we have had the opportunity of hearing. (Cheers.) It is but right that after the eloquent speeches you have just now heard that I should not inflict any speech of my own. I shall, therefore, only content myself by placing the proposition before you for your adoption "that this meeting should offer its most heart-felt thanks to Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Ghose for their disinterested and great exertions which they made in England at the last general election in the interest of our country." I am sure this proposition requires no words from me to recommend its adoption. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai said :—Mr. Chairman, I had no idea when I entered the room or rather when I forced my way into it that I should be called upon to second the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Telang. But I cheerfully accept the duty cast upon me, as it enables me to bear my humble testimony to the pluck and patriotism of two good men and true among us. Do you, gentlemen, require to be told of what has been achieved by the hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji by a noble devotion to the public cause ? Is it necessary for me to say that he, in a sense, has educated the conscience and the intellect of this great city ? Are not many of you aware that for the last thirty years and more he has consecrated his talents to the moral, the material, the social and political elevation of his countrymen ? (Cheers.) Have you witnessed time after time the brilliant illustrations in natural philosophy and physics that he exhibited in the hall of the Elphinstone institution ? (Cheers.) Have you not heard from his lips the fascinating discourses on political economy that opened the eyes of our countrymen on this side of India to a correct understanding of many intricate problems of that science ? Who is that first broke the power of so-called magic and unfolded to our naked gaze the secrets of the workings of nature ? (Cheers.) Who destroyed the cherished illusions of our childhood regarding many social and moral questions ? (Cheers.) Was it not he who headed the little band of pioneers of female education ? And sustained its cause with those sweet attractive graces of language and manner that effectually disarmed all opposition ? (Cheers.) Has he not manfully struggled through good report and evil report with inexhaustible faith in the eventual triumph of right to secure to this country those political privileges which make us think and feel that we are but citizens of a vast empire whose might is only exceeded by its mercy ? If I were to recount the services rendered by Mr. Dadabhai it would be a record of great mental endowment and equally great scholarly attainments combined with the straightforwardness that struck all beholders even at the outset of his career employed cheerfully and spontaneously in promoting the welfare of his country. What is the result ? Only the other day he was placed in the national chair at the Congress by the unanimous votes of his fellow-citizens. Such is the generous faith in his probity and earnestness that a word of condemnation from him has been the death of some political careers that I can readily call to mind. Shall I name them ? Well, I think, I had better not do so. Mr. Ghose's exertions are the theme of praise unlimited our friend Dadabai. I beg his pardon for omitting the Mister and Hon'ble, for he could afford to disregard those honorifics. Mr. Ghose has a combative mind. Our Baboo, he never delayed when occasion bade him draw his blade. (Cheers.) No, not he. (Cheers.) His coat off his hat and his coat as if he meant business and says "come one, come all." He can give and can receive blows. Our Dadabhai, plain of dress and plain of speech, invariably employs the language of persuasion. It reaches your heart and understanding. He conquers your reason, but not like the exulting foe. A man of ready wit, a correct thinker, a strict reasoner, he analyses at a glance takes in a portion more of his adversary, argues with him as he would argue with a friend, gradually softens your heart, himself unruffled, no matter how great the provocation, and leads him captive while he imagines he has persuaded himself. (Cheers.) Not so Mr. Ghose. He is a bold orator. (Cheers.) Shall I say that he is an intellectual gladiator who deals out his blows with practised skill and takes a delight in mangling his enemy? (Cheers.) But let us not forget what nervous excitement is and how far it may carry him at times against his own better judgment. Gentlemen, allow me to say a word or two on the mission which took them to England. When that great soldier of the age—

Whose game was empires,
Whose stakes were thrones,
Whose table earth,
Whose dice were human bones,

—was overthrowing half the empires of Europe and when the other half were tottering to their foundations, Robert Hall, speaking to a body of volunteers (it was at Bristol if I remember aright) said : "Freedom driven from every spot on the Continent has sought an asylum in a country which she always chose for her favourite abode." We have sworn allegiance to that land. And, say what you will, that land will impart with the certainty of a natural law. Aye, the same certainty with which water seeks its lowest level, "the equal laws and a free constitution" compatible with her supremacy whether over citizens enjoy, I cannot understand the impudence of a denial from our countrymen. Remember that no body politic is an organism. It will, it must, grow. It requires time for its growth. I don't believe in privileges which has been granted to you for the asking. They may be conceded to-day and revoked to-morrow. You are neither the better nor the worse for them. Your nerve, your fibre have not been braced and invigorated by a steady exercise of power and by those things that of necessity concur in order that we may reach our possible advantage as subjects of our beloved. There must be opposition ; the stronger the better. There must be continued, sustained and vigorous prosecution of our rights. On the most selfish grounds Englishmen will not in the long run refuse to recognize you as fellow-citizens. Remember the words of Bacon because, as my Lord Bacon says, by the liberality of na

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

THE only item of financial news from London not included in our last report is the sale of three lakhs more Council Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 15-16d., which was the top rate obtained on the previous day. The quotation for Bar Silver, however, as wired by Reuter would appear to have been 1-16d. per oz. too low again, as private messages make the price 46¾d. The imports for the week of Linseed were 14,000 qrs.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,27,576
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	17,818
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	9,68,837
Government Securities	Dec.	„	46,796
Loans	Inc.	„	5,13,406
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	5,82,146
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	4,70,170
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	3,32,180

It does not appear that the pressure for money has become greater during the past week, although the recent action of the Bank of Bengal seemed to point to greater stringency. On the contrary, there was, if anything, a rather easier feeling in the open market towards the close of the week. The statement issued by the Presidency Bank to-day shows but little change from the position a week ago. The Cash Balance was greater on Saturday by nearly 3½ lakhs ; but, on the other hand, the Bank's Cash with other Banks had decreased by nearly 4½ lakhs. Private Deposits were swollen by some 9½ lakhs, but trade requirements, as represented by Loans and Bills discounted had increased in the aggregate by nearly 11 lakhs. That the scarcity of Coin on this side has not been more severely felt, has no doubt been owing to the way our Export trade has dragged this season ; but the longer this state of things continues, the more reason is there for apprehension when the business of months comes to be compressed into so many weeks.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet to-day, with no demand from shippers ; the native dealers do not seem able to keep up the excitement about the post in the Dholleral districts, though they still decline to name rates which would be likely to lead to business. Telegrams are to hand from the Dholleral circle stating that the weather is sufficiently warm again there ; and we hear on good authority that the damage by frost was confined to the Palitana district, as far as Dholleral is concerned. European firms are rather sellers at present prices than buyers, and a sale by one is reported to-day of nearly "Strict Good" Sheagaum at Rs. 178, and the same growth of "Barely Good" quality at Rs. 173 per candy. Dealers still ask Rs. 133, Rs. 144, and Rs. 156 for the three current grades of Bengals, but there are no takers at these rates. Good Broach is Rs. 210 for March, and Rs. 207 for April delivery. Dholleral may be quoted at Rs. 180, Rs. 185, and Rs. 196 for "Good," "Fully Good" and "Fine" respectively for April delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is some demand to-day from native dealers for Ekdani Wheat No. 1, and the price of this kind has been put up 1 anna per cwt. Other sorts are dull, and quite unchanged in value. In Seeds ready here is rather cheaper, the small stock on hand lacking buyers. Some cancelling business has been done to-day by European houses buying back Red Delhi Rapeseed, April-May delivery, as Rs. 4-14 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,340	bales.
Wheat	12,887	cwt.
Linseed	5,211	„
Gingelly	6,556	„

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. We hear that the "Castleford" (s) has been taken up by speculators for a picked Continental port at 20s. with pockets at 5s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet throughout the day at Saturday's closing rates, business having been on the smallest possible scale. Three months' sight Credits for after the 20th instant were done at 1s. 6 3-32d. Calcutta comes unaltered ; but rates are said to be firm there. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	to 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 6¼d.	„
France, do.	1 91d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has attracted but little attention to-day, but there has been a firmer tone in the market if anything, and Saturday's rate of 95¼d. for Four per cent. Paper has been maintained. The other has declined to 99 ; but is hardly being dealt in, and does not influence the market.

SHARES have hardly been dealt in to-day, and a holiday feeling seems to have already taken possession of the Bazaar. The only transactions reported to-day are in City of Bombay Mill Scrip at Rs. 875, an advance of Rs. 10 ; and in the following at reduced rates, say Hindoostan Mill and Munmar Press, Rs. 15 down at Rs. 800 and 220, respectively ; Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 7½ lower, at Rs. 1,125 ; and Mofussil Press, Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 207½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of interest for demand loans on the security of Government Paper remains at 8 per cent.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—Telegraphic advices from Hongkong received yesterday state that the rate of Exchange on Bombay had gone down to Rs. 220½ per dlr. 100, and from Shanghai to Rs. 304½ per 100 taels. Sales of India Spun Yarn had been effected to the extent of 6,200 bales for the fortnight ending on Sunday last.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February as compared with that for the 1st February :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 1. Rs. A. P.	Feb. 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	46,56,504 15 0	46,56,504 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,92,15,828 13 0	1,93,41,784 2 2
Other Deposits	3,35,16,884 14 1	3,29,10,503 3 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,22,367 5 1	4,33,823 13 8
Sundries	13,75,343 4 10	11,04,871 2 10
Rs.	7,91,88,929 4 0	7,83,47,839 12 11

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	78,20,075 12 0	76,62,203 12 0
Other authorized Investments	52,75,121 13 0	52,15,008 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,08,40,600 0 9	1,12,74,874 3 7
Credits on do.	73,35,361 10 9	78,4,481 3 10
Bills discounted	2,06,74,004 3 6	2,07,01,582 7 11
Balances with other Banks	4,86,732 6 10	4,29,464 11 10
Bullion	1,290 0 0	1,291 0 0
Dead Stock	11,27,540 1 2	11,27,635 1 2
Stamps	8,999 5 3	8,816 9 3
Sundries	7,85,479 7 8	7,34,239 12 0
Cash at Head Office	5,42,73,399 1 5	75,74,783 11 2
Do. at Branches	2,49,13,539 2 7	1,57,52,454 2 8
Rs.	7,91 86,929 4 0	7,83 47,839 12 11

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily „
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.
JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
NOTICE is hereby given that after 7 p.m., on the 16th instant, all CARS proceeding from the FORT to PYDOWNI, or to places beyond PY OWNI, will run *viâ* the KALBADAVI ROAD. All Cars returning to the FORT from PYDOWNI, or beyond, will run *viâ* ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET and the MARKET.
No Cars will pass down the KALBADAVI ROAD or up ABDOOL RAHIMAN STREET, between 7 and 10 p.m., on the 16th instant
By order, A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent,
Bombay, 11 February, 1887.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

JUBILEE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for CELEBRATING the JUBILEE OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS are informed that from THIS DATE, they can, if they see fit, divide their contributions among all or any of the following objects :—1. Technical Institution ; 2. Jubilee Fund ; 3. School Feast ; 4. Imperial Institute in London, or make their contributions to any one of such objects.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 8th February, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that on the occasion of the JUBILEE CEREMONY on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, the ROADS of ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE will be CLOSED to, and CLEARED of, all wheeled traffic at 7-30 a. m., and that CHURCH GATE STREET will be CLOSED to, and CLEARED of, all wheeled traffic at 8 a. m. As soon as H. E. the Governor and Staff, and the Members of Council and Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government have passed, Church Gate Street will be again open to wheeled traffic for persons desiring to attend the special service at the Cathedral.

All public bodies attending at the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting addresses and ladies and gentlemen invited under the notification of Government, dated the 10th instant, will be pleased to enter the Town Hall by Marine Street on the South and the Eastern Boulevard and Mint Street on the North.

A certain portion of the Road between the Elphinstone Circle Gardens and the front of the Town Hall will be enclosed, and persons will be admitted to this enclosure, so far as the limited accommodation allows, up to 8 a.m. The rest of the Circle except the gardens will be open to foot passengers as usual.

At 7 p.m. his Excellency the Governor, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of Council will drive from Parel to witness the illuminations and will proceed by the following route :—

Parel Road, Byculla Bridge, Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhowni, Marwari Bazaar, Shek Memon Street, Crawford Market, Hornby Road, Frere Fountain, Esplanade Main Road, Prince of Wales' Statue, Esplanade Main Road, Church Gate Street to Elphinstone Circle, Bazaar Gate Street, Cruickshank Road to Money School, Esplanade Main Road to Queen's Statue, Mayo Road, Church Gate Street, past General Post Office, Esplanade Main Road to Money School, Kalkadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Churney Road level crossing thence to Malabar Point.

No wheeled traffic going Northwards will be allowed between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m. to use the following roads :—

Shek Memon Street or Marwari Bazaar, (from Crawford Market to Pydhowni).

Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar) from Pydhowni to Parel.

No wheeled traffic going Southwards will be allowed between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m. to use the following road :—

Parel Road (Kalkadevi Road) from Pydhowni to the Money School.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 14th February, 1887.

Approved and confirmed in accordance with the provisions of S. 77 of Act XIII of 1856.
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c. It is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CATTER—February 11, Mr. Henry J. Catter, Assistan Station Master, Harda.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANUEL—February 8, at Bareilly, the wife of H Manuel, Warrant Medical Service, of a daughter.
MACMAHON—February 6, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain E MacMahon, Transport Department, of a daughter.
YULE—February 4, at Prospect Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Major W A Yule, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNING—STEVENSON—February 9, at St Paul's Church, Mangalore, by the Rev F N Crowther, Winthropp Benjamin Browning, Surgeon 31st L I, to Annie Georgina, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Kenlis Stevenson, 31st Light Infantry.
CAUDLE—BARTON—February 4, at St John's, Calcutta, by the Revd Taylor, Charles Edward Caudle, Chief Medical Officer, Assam Company, to Agnes Barton, second daughter of the late Revd R G Barton, Rector of Kirkingham
ORCHARD SHANAN—February 7, at Sambhar, Rajputana, by the Rev Father Andrew, Chaplain of Aimere, Charles H Orchard, N T Salt Revenue, to Mary Emily, daughter of C P Shanan, N T Salt Revenue.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

THE unanimous condemnation which the London Press has passed upon Lord Salisbury's proposals for the neutralization of Egypt is a striking demonstration, recalling the equally unanimous disapproval which, with the exception only of the Conservative *Standard*, metropolitan journalism passed in 1883 upon Mr. Childers's projected Convention with the Suez Canal Company. In the present case, as in the other, so much public opinion as prevails on the subject is doubtless expressed with sufficient accuracy. English sentiment has, on the whole, been content with the policy which one Government after the other has pursued in Egypt since Lord Salisbury joined with M. Waddington in deposing Khedive Ismail and setting up the Dual Control. Mr. Bright might retire from the Cabinet in protest against the bombardment of Alexandria under the auspices of a Liberal Ministry. Mr. Seymour Keay might join hands with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in trying to persuade the nation that England was enacting a new spoliation of the Egyptians ; and Lord Randolph Churchill, without the restraints of office to bridle his tongue and shape his convictions, might advise Mr. Gladstone to send for Arabi and Arabi's Parliament and leave Egypt to work out its constitutional salvation under a purely native *regime*. But for all that, a thread of continuity—thinner perhaps at some times than at others—has run through our policy. Mr. Gladstone was credited with the belief that public opinion was on his side when he took a large estimate of our responsibilities in Egypt, and affirmed that it was not quite so easy to quit the country as to enter it. The present Government have twice had to defend their Egyptian policy in Parliament against Radical attack, and on both occasions they have had large majorities, their apology for deferring the day of final withdrawal being that they were bound to Egypt for a little longer by the obligations contracted by their predecessors. We think it very likely, therefore, that in suddenly producing a plan for converting Egypt into a "Belgium of the East" they have gone a little in advance of the public opinion which the year before last impelled Mr. Gladstone, against his better judgment, to indulge in costly adventures in the Soudan, and which to-day is peculiarly jealous of French aims in regard to the Delta of the Nile. But a project which aims at a diminution of our direct responsibility in Egypt can scarcely be considered a surprise. For some weeks past it has been known that the British garrison in that country would by the beginning of April be reduced by one-half, leaving little more than four thousand troops there. This looked very much like the last step but one in a gradual process of withdrawal, and it served to prepare us for the last act of withdrawal a little later. We were to go, it has always been explained, when our work was done, and if our work is not as near its end as impatient Radical speakers have understood it to be, the responsibility for the misunderstanding must rest upon Sir James Fergusson and the official eulogists of our intervention. When the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ten days ago held up to admiration the results of British control, declaring that the civil and financial administration, the police and the collection of the taxes, had immensely improved, the Radical minority who were asking for evacuation must have thought that he was protesting too much. The greater the improvement the weaker must be our justification for remaining in the country.

Those who are offended by the proposal for the neutralization of Egypt should have raised their voices long ago. Each stage in the process of reducing the army of occupation brought us nearer final retirement ; but the Government have never been told on these occasions either that they were going too fast, or that they were moving in the wrong direction. The British outposts have been withdrawn from Wady Halfa to Akashe, from Akashe to Assiout and from Assiout to Cairo. There is only one further stage in the journey of withdrawal, and that brings the remnant of the army to the Mediterranean, *en route* for Cyprus. If public opinion at home is bent upon the maintenance of our military hold upon Egypt it is a pity that it did not sooner make itself heard. To complain of the direction in which a policy has been marching, only as the end of the journey is in sight, is neither prudent nor consistent. It will be interesting to learn the line of criticism which has been adopted by the censors of Lord Salisbury's policy. Do they think worse of a neutralization of Egypt than they would have done of simple withdrawal ? An Egypt whose neutrality is placed under the guarantee of the Powers would not necessarily be more likely to become a scene of international intrigue than an Egypt left to itself and the Sultan. Guarantees against intrigue should, of course, be provided, and especially against that form of intrigue which by encouraging administrative irregularities, would give opportunities for intervention by the first comer. Presumably it is a part of Lord Salisbury's case that Egypt having now all but learnt to walk alone and to walk well, there is little danger of evil counsellors leading it to stumble in the old ruts of corruption and intrigue and mal-administration. Mr. Gladstone only the other day bore testimony to the immense improvement that the British control had brought about. The finances have so far improved that it will not be necessary to cut the coupons on the debt after the present year, and thus the convocation of an International Financial Commission, as conditionally provided for in the Convention of 1885, will not be necessary. All this narrows the field within which intriguing Consuls General or Controllers of Finance can operate, and we are quite prepared to find that Lord Salisbury is able to make out a fair case for his proposal to neutralize Egypt on the ground that the substantial improvement in the condition of the country and in the character of its administration practically disarms intrigue, and enables the Khedive to go on his way, with his Government strong enough in its newly-acquired administrative force, and in the protection of the suzerain and of the guaranteeing Powers. Whether our interests would be more effectually safeguarded if the principle of neutrality were not resorted to is a question to which doubtless the critics of Lord Salisbury's scheme have directed their attention. But if they fear what would happen, despite the guarantee of the Powers, when our back is turned, would they less fear what might happen after a simple evacuation, Egypt being left to herself and to the protection of the Sultan alone ?

"Neutralization," of course, is a general term, capable of a variety of applications, and in modes and details there may be much in Lord Salisbury's scheme to invite distrust. It is difficult, for instance, to see how the proposal to give free transit to troops through the Canal and through Egypt in time of peace and war would work. Our own claim to an undisturbed use of the Canal, for military and commercial purposes, is of course paramount. This is one of the few points in the Egyptian question and the questions growing out of that it would be worth while to fight for if even the claim were seriously questioned. France, however, having lately enlarged the bounds of her colonial empire in Asia, and having Madagascar as well as Réunion and Nossi Bé in the Indian Ocean, with Obock as a fortified station *en route*, it not likely to allow similar claims on her own part to escape notice. What, in the event of war, would be the effect of a clause in the Convention of Neutrality assuring an equal right to every Power to use the Canal for the transit of its troops and its commerce ? Could we be sure that, seeing the narrowness of the waterway and the ease with which accidents may happen in the best regulated of Canals, its passage would not some morning be blocked by the fortuitous grounding of a steamer at the mouth of the Bitter Lakes ? Or, would freedom of transit, even when guaranteed by the signatures of all the Powers, stand in the way of a naval duel in the middle of the Canal, neutral though its waters might be pronounced to be ? The introduction of the phrase "The Belgium of the East" into the discussion suggests the reflection that for nearly fifty years the Powers have given an effective guarantee of the neutrality of a country which had earned for itself the name of "the Cockpit of Europe." But we must not be misled by verbal analogies into the belief that the conditions which have prevailed in the Belgium of the West would necessarily obtain in the Belgium of the East. Nothing in the Treaty of 1839 guarantees "right of innocent passage," as the jurisconsults call it, through any part of Belgium to a belligerent Power. Had such a provision been contained in it the neutrality of Belgium would have been seriously in danger in 1870. This distinction alone between the two cases deprives them of all real analogy. However, the proposals which the British Government have made come to us through the sometimes obscuring medium of a Paris newspaper paragraph, and it is not possible as yet to come to any definite judgment concerning them. The Paris reports have been already contradicted in one important particular, and criticism of the scheme is discouraged by the fact that we do not yet precisely know what its details are. That we are on the eve of a change in the relationships between England and Egypt is likely enough ; it is equally likely, knowing how easy Lord Salisbury finds it to belie the traditions of Conservative foreign policy, that there may be much in them which his party will not accept until they have been educated into appreciating them.

THE real age of a newspaper is sometimes as much a matter of doubt as, according to cynics, that of ladies often is. A local contemporary is under the delusion that this is his jubilee, as well as that of her Majesty, and taking account of his age he intends to celebrate the occasion by a "Europe sleep" which will last the twenty-four hours of the Jubilee Day. The result to his readers will doubtless be a relief ; but it seems an odd way up meeting their requirements, if they take any interest at all in the proceedings of Wednesday next. It is as if the cooks of the Byculla Club were to cease from their ministrations on the Jubilee Day and leave the members of that symposium to fast through the joyous hours, sustained by the thought that the unwonted abstinence might serve them as a prophylactic against the gout. The drollest thing about the Jubilee slumbers which are vaunted as an ingenious contrivance for enabling its reporters to pass a happy day for once in fifty years, is that the belief in the duality of the Jubilee celebration is founded on a hallucination. The *Times of India* in spite of its grey hairs is not half a century to the bad ; it had no existence before the 'forties," in the course of which it was evolved by the genius of Mr. Robert Knight out of the ashes of a number of ephemeral sheets which had belied the hopes and emptied the pockets of several relays of native shareholders. The paper in question was still in the womb of the future when her Majesty came to the throne, and the beauty sleep which it will take on to-morrow will not therefore be altogether in consistent with the moderate maturity of its years. If it listed, the *Bombay Gazette* might rightly and with safe conscience claim Jubilee honours, which are indeed some years in arrears. This journal was founded in the "thirties" which gave the Queen to the English throne ; it was then the "Gentlemen's Gazette" written by gentlemen for gentlemen, long before the prophetic eye of the Anglo-Indian Thackeray foresaw the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that singular West End sheet which has stolen our cognomen, and has at times made us tremble for the reputation of the name. But this is by the way. The Bombay public will we doubt not be gratified by the information that the *Gazette*, to which this great and prosperous city gives its present prænomen, saw the light in the days of the Sailor King, and that its Jubilee has been long over-due. What will please them more perhaps is to learn that the *Gazette* is in the enjoyment of such vitality that it needs no rest from the active duties of life this week ; but will come out every morning, enhanced in space, in order to record with adequate fulness the manifold forms which the celebration of the Jubilee Day of her Gracious Majesty will take throughout her Empire of India. We shall thus set an example to the London Press, which we are quite sure they will prefer to follow when the English Jubilee comes round. We cannot imagine the London *Times* suppressing itself for forty-eight hours on such an occasion even to oblige its editor and staff.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28.

THE main interest of yesterday's proceedings at the opening of Parliament lay, of course, in Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation of the reasons why he retired from the Government. All the papers give full accounts of the scene in the House on the occasion, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to a short critical notice of his speech. If his object had been to bring about a *redintegratio amoris* with his late colleagues, and to recover his position as the most popular leader of the Conservative Party, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the speech was a distinct and even a grotesque failure. When he began to speak, he had a good many potential friends on the Conservative benches, men who had fondly believed in him, and still clung to the belief that he would be able to offer a complete and brilliant vindication of his conduct. When he sat down, he had not half-a-dozen Conservative supporters left, the most clamorous of these being Mr. Jennings, the member for Stockport, who has almost as bitter a tongue as Lord Randolph himself. I have taken some trouble last night and to-day to collect the opinions of the Ministerialists, and the almost unanimous verdict is one of unqualified condemnation. Nor are the reasons for this adverse judgment far to seek. Lord Randolph, while professedly abstaining from controversy, and merely making a statement to the House, was most careful to show that from the very commencement of Lord Salisbury's Government he had been the one discordant element in the Cabinet, and that his resignation was based upon an ineradicable divergence of opinion between him and the Prime Minister on the whole foreign policy of England, to say nothing of differences about domestic affairs. From the first day of his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer he seems to have demanded that there should be an effectual reduction of expenditure. Thirty-one millions he takes to be a monstrous amount to spend on the Army and Navy in time of peace ; and, so far as the question of administration goes, most public men are thoroughly in accord with him in thinking that the recent scandals about guns, ships, swords, and bayonets reflect discredit on the departments, and that the country ought to get more and better value for its money. But the way to improve this state of things is not to knock a lump sum off the estimates, and declare that the reduced amount must suffice for the service of the year, but to make a close and patient scrutiny into the working of the various branches of expenditure on the Army and Navy. If, then, Lord Randolph wished to pose as a great reformer, he should have taken the Admiralty or the War Office instead of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer—either Mr. Smith or Lord George Hamilton would have cheerfully exchanged offices with him—and then he would have been able to show what could be done by an energetic and capable administrator. But he preferred the easier course of telling his colleagues that he was "pledged up to the eyes" to economy, and that they must make their estimates square with his ideas, or he would not be responsible for the management of the national finances. When the Prime Minister urged that Mr. Smith and Lord G. Hamilton were moderate men, who would not ask for more money than was really wanted, the implacable Randolph turned upon Lord Salisbury himself, and asserted that, if the foreign policy of the country were managed with skill and judgment, it would be quite unnecessary for England to maintain such tremendous armaments as she now does. In his introductory remarks last night, Lord Randolph made the most of this part of the dispute, and amidst the unbounded hilarity of the Radicals and Parnellites, who fairly revelled in the discovery that the late leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons thoroughly detested the Jingoes, he declared that he, for his part, thought his country should take no part in Continental disputes, and should adopt a policy "nearly approaching the domain of non-intervention." Your readers may remember that at the time of the Bradford Conference I pointed out how skilfully Lord Randolph put a stop to the discussion opened by Colonel Malleson on the value of Constantinople to England. The antagonism of Lord Randolph to the Eastern policy of Lord Beaconsfield had even at that time ceased to be latent, and it is now openly proclaimed. I will not now discuss the perennial question, whether our ascendancy in the Mediterranean is worth fighting for. Suffice it to say that the Conservative Party still clings to the traditional policy, and is impressed with the conviction that it is essential to the safety of the Empire to keep the Russians out of Constantinople. Lord Randolph, on the other hand, would discard these traditions, and tear to pieces the treaties which bind this country, in certain emergencies, to intervene in quarrels among the great Continental Powers of Europe. When, therefore, he insisted that expenditure depends upon policy, and that the policy of the Conservative Party must be reversed, Lord Salisbury had no option but to part company with a lieutenant who was a thorough convert to the doctrines advocated by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Randolph makes the absurd complaint that, when he sent in his resignation from Windsor Castle, the Prime Minister accepted it in a letter which was "final" and closed the door to negotiation. But he himself disposes of this complaint by showing that for months he had been threatening to resign unless a practical attempt was made to reduce expenditure. It is also clear that his colleagues had made every honourable effort to propitiate him. He had been entreated to point out in what direction real economies could be made, and in reply he said he would be satisfied with a reduction of even half a million, and suggested that this sum could be saved by the abandonment of the proposal to fortify the coaling stations and mercantile ports of the Empire. The House of Commons was perfectly amazed at this frank confession of imbecility. It is stated by Napier that, at the close of the long manœuvres which preceded the battle of Salamanca, Wellington, perceiving that Marmont had at last made a false move, shut his telescope and gave orders for the battle to begin. I can imagine that Lord Salisbury, who must have felt quite weary of the prolonged controversy with his "dear Randolph," put his foot down with similar exultation, when he found that the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted to save money by stopping an expenditure recommended by a Royal Commission, sanctioned by both parties in the House, and absolutely necessary, even if we pursue a policy of "non-intervention," to protect the ports of the United Kingdom and the rallying points for our commerce and fleets throughout the world from the unprovoked attacks of a determined enemy. Still, the Prime Minister behaved very well to Lord Randolph. His wise and kindly letter, entreating him to remember that the present moment, with a European war impending in which England might be unwillingly involved, was not opportune for omitting needful preparations, was a virtual appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give up his new-fangled ideas about foreign policy. It produced no effect, because of the invincible egotism of Lord Randolph's character. His temper got the better of him. He had not expected that when he offered his resignation in writing, he would be at once taken at his word. Believing that the Conservative Party in the country were to a man on his side, he thought he could safely defy Lord Salisbury. When he found the game was up, he in his final letter showed a very bad spirit in turning upon his colleagues and writing a savage and malicious attack on their whole policy, evidently prepared with a view to gaining Radical cheers in the House of Commons. These he secured, but he lowered himself terribly in the estimation of Conservatives by reading the correspondence which was to have vindicated his character, and with all his cleverness and natural elasticity it will be a long time before he again commands any large following in the House of Commons.

The Queen's Speech deals in very guarded terms with the Irish question, but everyone knows the nature of the proposals to be made for making the administration of the law a reality instead of a sham in Ireland. Nothing, of course, can be done till the rules of procedure have been amended, and I understand that Mr. Smith will endeavour on Monday to obtain precedence for procedure over even the adjourned debate on the Address. It will then be seen how far Mr. Gladstone is prepared to go in backing his Irish allies in their policy of obstruction. He was generally understood last night to justify, or at least to apologize for the conduct of the authors of that Plan of Campaign which Mr. Chamberlain denounced the other day as a shameless and dishonest conspiracy ; but this evening, when Major Saunderson taunted him with having become an accessory after the fact to the scheme of Mr. Dillon, he shook his head in denial. Doubtless he will explain at some future time what was the mental reservation with which he accompanied his statement of yesterday. In the House of Lords not only Lord Selborne, but Lords Herschell and Spencer, repudiated the conduct of the Dillonites, and stated that they had no sympathy with law-breakers, and possibly Mr. Gladstone may have been told that, if he does not restrain his inclination to go all lengths with the Parnellites, he will be forsaken by all the respectable Liberals still belonging to his party. Major Saunderson, in one of his humorous speeches this evening, happily hit off the present character of the Gladstonian party, by describing it as an arch based upon the pillars of Radicalism on the one side and Fenianism on the other, with as its sole ornaments, "those two gargoyles, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Conybeare." Mr. Labouchere, who enjoys laughing at other people, but does not care about being laughed at himself, winced visibly under this sarcasm.

The Government has certainly been most unlucky in its first attempt to find a seat for Mr. Goschen. Mr. Farwood, the head of the Conservative Party in Liverpool, made as great a mistake in his calculations this time as he did three years ago with regard to his own election. A ridiculous rumour was spread abroad this morning that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, mortified at his defeat, had resigned ; but I saw him this morning when I went up with a Lancashire deputation to Lord Salisbury about the working of the Limited Liability Acts. The Prime Minister had asked him to be present in order to receive the deputation, and Mr. Goschen seemed to be in the best of spirits. Sir John Mowbray told me yesterday that he had not the slightest intention of retiring from the representation of Oxford University in order to make room for a Minister who still calls himself a Liberal ; and the party managers are now trying to induce Mr. Hubbard, one of the members for the City, to give up his seat to Mr. Goschen. The validity of the Liverpool election might, it is believed, be successfully disputed if Mr. Goschen could afford to wait a few months for the Judge's decision, but it is of course necessary that a seat should be found for him without delay. The Liberal success at Liverpool has been magnified into a great victory, but in point of fact Mr. Goschen attacked one of the very few constituencies in England which is half Irish. It was a bold attempt, which he should never have been allowed to make.

Mr. W. H. Smith is not an ideal leader ; but his plain good sense and courtesy make him a great favourite, and he was very warmly cheered last night. In replying to Mr. Gladstone he surprised and gratified his friends by making an admirable debating speech. Altogether, he began well, and, in spite of what people call its "ill luck," the Government is not at all likely to be beaten this Session.

J. M. M.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Chief of Miraj was installed in the full administration of his State on the 7th instant by Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country. During the previous fortnight, the city of Miraj had been alive with bustle and excitement, making preparations for the occasion. A *mandap* was erected for the purpose in the Chief's palace, which had been thoroughly renovated for the occasion. The arrangements were excellent. There was a great display of bunting, and triumphal arches had been erected and ornamented with evergreens.

The ceremony of investiture took place in the *mandap*. There were present, besides Colonel Reeves, Colonel Salmon, Joint Administrator, Sangli ; Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, and Mrs. Wray ; Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Coovercjee, Dewan of Kolhapur ; Dr. Hughes, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum ; Mr. and Mrs. Jopp ; Mr. Down, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum ; Rev. Graham, American Missionary, Sangli ; the Chiefs of Sangli, Kurundwad, Senior and Junior, and Miraj, Junior ; Appasaheb, the Chief's Uncle ; Babasaheb Bhuskute, son-in-law of the Chief of Kurundwad, Senior ; Rao Bahadoor R. R. Mule, State Karbhari, Miraj Mala ; principal officers from the neighbouring State of Sangli ; and the officers of the State and several gentlemen from the town.

Colonel Reeves and the Chief left the Hirabag Bungalow at 4-30 p.m. in a State carriage drawn by four horses, with an escort of Cavalry, and arrived in the Durbar-room precisely at 5 p.m. They were received standing by all present. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Sovani, Head Clerk to the Political Agent, reading the Government Resolution authorizing the Political Agent to invest the Chief with the full powers of the administration of his State.

Colonel Reeves then made the following interesting speech :—

Balasaheb, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was at one time hoped that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay would have been pleased to pay Miraj a visit on his way to Chinchli, and personally instal the Chief in the full administration of his State. But the business has been deputed to me. Many years ago, when I was an Assistant to the late General Anderson, I had the pleasure of knowing Tatiasaheb, the late Chief of Miraj—Balasaheb's adoptive father. To the regret of everybody he only lived about 3 years to carry on the administration of this State, and died on 6th November 1874. You, Balasaheb, were adopted in June 1875, so that there has been practically a long minority of 26 years with a short interregnum of 3 years. The Miraj State, consisting of 3 talukas, Miraj, Laxmeshwar and Modnimb, has an area of 339 square miles, and contains a population of 69,732 souls. Before, theref

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE VATICAN AND CHINA.

ROME, FEB. 13.

The Vatican is sending to Pekin the duly attested, Convention between China and the Holy See by which the former gives assurances of complete liberty and security to the Catholics throughout China.

A SECRET TREATY.

PEKIN, FEB. 13.

A secret Treaty has been concluded between Germany and China.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 14.

Sir Drummond Wolff has not proposed to the Porte the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt as stated by the *Temps* in its issue of the 11th instant. His Excellency has only submitted for consideration, among other points, the proposal for enlarging the powers of the Mixed Tribunals in order to deal with offences committed by foreigners.

ELECTION NEWS.

The Marquis of Hartington has written a letter in support of Mr. Thursby, who has consented to contest Burnley in the Conservative interest, owing to the seat being rendered vacant by the death of Mr. P. Rylands, Unionist Liberal. Mr. J. Slagg, Gladstonian Liberal, will oppose Mr. Thursby.

THE RENT WAR IN IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the holding of Nationalist meetings being proclaimed, several meetings of the Nationalists took place at Loughrea and Youghal yesterday.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 14.

In the Cambay case, Cowasjee Karanjavala was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Mehta. The witness said he was involved many years ago in pecuniary difficulties, and was not in the very best of circumstances at present. The object of this line of cross-examination was evidently to suggest that Cowasjee had not interested himself in Nazumkhan's behalf merely for love, as he alleged; but that he hoped to be handsomely rewarded for his trouble if he succeeded in obtaining Nazumkhan's requests. Cowasjee corroborated Mirza Ali in all essential points, such as the supplicatory address of Fakrudin to the Saheb, and Mr. Wilson's determination to listen to no overtures from the Dewan unless he obtained from him an apology. Cowasjee also said that when he carried the Dewan's letter of settlement to Mr. Wilson, the latter was in haste to go to Mr. Sheppard, and had to hurriedly write off a reply.

THE CHINCHLI CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 14.

The fifth annual Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show was successfully concluded to-day with the presentation of prizes by Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country. He dwelt with satisfaction on the increased number of animals exhibited, especially the numerous colts and fillies. He considered it a satisfactory evidence of the successful effort to improve the class of horses throughout the Southern Division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S.N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. ,,	73¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	46 11-16

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 13.

10 p.m.	71·5

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

6 a.m.	68·4
11 p.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	80·8
4 a.m.	81·9

Indian Engineering of last Saturday contains a description, with double page lithographic illustration, of "Sirdar's Mansions," the block of buildings that is being erected near the Yacht Club from Mr. Chisholm's designs for Sirdar Dilar Jung.

THE case in which Mehr Ali, a leading member of the Mahommedan community at Hoshiarpore, was charged with abetting murder and dacoity during the Hoshiarpore riots, was brought to a close on the 5th instant, before the Sessions Judge at Hoshiarpore. The sentences passed were, under section 302 and 109-114, death, to be followed by forfeiture of accused's property to the Crown under section 62 Indian Penal Code, for abetment of rioting under section 147-109, rigorous imprisonment for three years, and Rs. 2,500 fine for abetment of dacoity, section 395, 109-114, rigorous imprisonment for five years, and Rs. 2,500, fine. The prisoner has appealed to the Chief Court.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of January 1885, was Rs. 12,67,51,000; 1886, Rs. 11,86,28,000; and 1887, Rs. 11,96,39,000.

THE Field Force Hospitals in Upper Burma are still much in want of illustrated papers, novels, &c. The supplies already sent have been most gratefully acknowledged by the medical authorities, and are much appreciated by the men. The East Indian Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway have kindly consented to convey parcels free by mail train to Calcutta, and the B. I. S. N. Company and Irrawady Flotilla Company transport them free of charge by steamer to Rangoon and Mandalay. It only needs some one at each station to collect material from friends and make it over to the nearest railway station to ensure our sick soldiers in Burma being amply supplied with something to read. Parcels should be addressed to the office of the Military Department, Calcutta.

AT a meeting of the Indian Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 26th a paper was read on "The Capital of India." Sir George Campbell and others held that Calcutta was unsuitable; while Simla, which was the seat of Government during half the year, was also unfitted for the purpose. The selection of an easily accessible site was advocated.

THE Secretary of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver has communicated with Mr. H. S. Kinn, M.P., stating that the Commission has arrived at that point in its inquiry which relates to the effect of the depreciation of the rupee on the position and emoluments of Indian officials, and stating the readiness of the Commission to hear some evidence on the subject from members of the Indian services. The Secretary of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association is in communication with some gentlemen now at home on leave, or who have retired from the Services, by whom it is hoped full information may be laid before the Commission.

A DESPATCH received at Cairo states that the Abyssinians have completely defeated the Ameer of Harrar, who has fled to Ogaden. The Abyssinian troops have occupied Harrar without plundering the town or massacring any of the inhabitants. A telegram from Aden reports that King Menelecck of Shoa has occupied Harrar, and the Ameer has fled. Mention is made of some Europeans being at Harrar; but no details are given.

THE local development of the Dufferin Fund in Lahore is, the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women. The Punjab Government have granted a site north-east of the Mayo Hospital, and near the city, for a building which is estimated to cost Rs. 60,000. So far, subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 27,000 have been received, Rai Mela Ram contributing no less than Rs. 15,000. A balance of Rs. 23,000 remains to be collected; and the Punjab Government, in addition to Rs. 8,000 already voted, have guaranteed Rs. 5,000 extra, if the deficit be made up by private subscriptions. The plan of the hospital, as at present arranged, provides for its being built in four blocks; two for out-patients, staff, and special wards; another for Mahommedan women, and a third for Hindus. The Pardanashins will each have a separate room, where they can be perfectly secluded; and the rooms will be fitted with cookhouses, so that all caste prejudices may be duly observed.

IT is surprising to read that, at a time when the railway engine has been improved to such an extent that it can travel at the rate of sixty or eighty miles an hour, Government has found it necessary to put on a line of foot runners between Allahabad and a place connected with it by rail. But so it is. It appears that the night train from Jaunpur used to catch the 4-50 a.m. up passenger train from Benares, so that letters posted in the evening at Jaunpur reached Allahabad at 10-30 a.m. the next morning. Now owing to some alteration in the timing of the Oudh and Rohilkhand night train, it succeeds with some difficulty in just missing the East Indian train at Benares at 4-50 a.m., and the result is that the letters from Jaunpur remain at Mogal Sarai for ten hours till the afternoon mail passes at 3 p.m. Thus a letter posted on, say, Monday evening, at Jaunpur did not reach Allahabad till Tuesday evening, and was not delivered till Wednesday morning, 36 hours after posting, although the distance is only 40 miles. The Postmaster-General has therefore had to put on a line of foot-runners direct from Allahabad to Jaunpur, in order that letters may travel at a rate of something more than a mile an hour.

THE returns for the first three-quarters of the current official year show an enormous increase in the volume of Indian trade. Comparing the figures with those for the same period of 1885, and taking the imports of private merchandise and the exports of Indian produce and manufacture, we find a total increase of nearly 955 lakhs. The import trade in cotton piece-goods continued to increase largely; Bengal especially taking an enormous quantity. Kerosine again is simply pouring into India, which during the month of December, alone, absorbed nearly 22,750,000 gallons. During the whole nine months, we imported 89 lakhs worth of kerosine, which at this rate will soon become a fitting subject for taxation. Over 2½ million gallons of liquors—beer, wine and spirits—were imported during the nine months. Turning to exports, we find that the exports of wheat show an increase of over 77½ lakhs, though the quantity sent from Karachi has fallen considerably A still larger increase is found under the head of raw cotton; the exports of which, however, are short of the quantity exported in 1884. The export of oil-seeds has fallen off.

THE first attempt to estimate the area and yield under cotton in the Panjab according to the plan laid down by the Government of India, was made in the year 1886 which renders comparison with the returns of former years impossible. Last year the total area was 1,089,300 acres, which is said to be higher than in the two previous years. The increase is chiefly in unirrigated lands, owing to the season being favourable. The estimate of the outturn is only approximate, but it shows that the total yield of ginned cotton to have been about 11,67,797 maunds.

"THE new Simla Bank, Limited," is to be raised on the site of the old one. The capital is to be three lakhs of rupees; the Board will consist of Mr. Norton, of the firm of Norton and Co.; Mr. J. G. Lumley, Lalla Guneshee Lall, a banker at Umballa; and Lalla Ram Narain, a banker at Simla. Mr. A. Chisholm, known in connection with the Simla Banking Corporation, is to be secretary.

IT is now announced that the terms of the additional article to the Chefoo Convention, regulating trade in opium, will be put in force at the Treaty Ports on the 1st February next. All opium imported into China will now, therefore, be placed in bond in Customs' godowns, and on the payment of taels 30 as duty and taels 80 as *likin*, will be allowed to be transported to any part of the interior, under transit certificate, free of taxation. It is thought the arrangement will seriously injure the foreign opium trade. The agreement may be terminated at the desire of either the British or Chinese Government at the end of five years.

THE search for the missing Japanese man-of-war Unebi Kan is still being prosecuted. During the week the two steamers despatched specially by the Japanese Government to make a thorough search arrived here from Japan ports, without having seen or heard anything of the missing vessel, and the Champion, one of the three British men-of-war which were sent in search, has arrived at Singapore, also without having found any trace of her. The two Japanese steamers have again left on their cruise. It seems almost certain that the Unebi Kan has "turned turtle," and that all on board have been drowned.

THE crew of the British steamer Stratheden have recently been fortunate in escaping from an awkward position. The steamer loaded with 10,000 cases of kerosine, lately stranded on the Parace Ies off Cochin China on her way from Hongkong to Saigon. Here, the islanders, after plundering the steamer, seemed disinclined to convey the crew to a Chinese port, and consequently Captain Hutton, the second mate, and a Malay seaman set out in a ship's boat in the hope of being picked up at sea, the rest of the crew preferring to remain behind. After rowing about for four days the three men were picked up by the German steamer Olympia, and conveyed to Hongkong. Ten days later H. M. S. Champion landed the remainder of the crew at Singapur, having found them at sea on board several junks to which attention was attracted by distress signals. The men had undergone considerable hardship, but they may be thankful that their experience have ended without disaster.

A TELEGRAM from Hannoi, dated Sunday, states that on the night of the 20th ult., Colonel Brissaud's column seized the position held by the rebels at Mikae, in the province of Than Hoa. Though the rebels are said to have left 500 of their dead on the field of battle, the telegram adds that the operation was effected without costing the French a single man. The rebels fled and were being hotly pursued when the despatch was sent off.

AT Berlin, Herr Barth, the editor of Herr Eugene Richter's Radical newspaper, the *Freisinnige Zeitung (i.e., Liberalist Gazette)*, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for reproducing from the *Potsdamer Nachrichten* the recent rumour as to the alleged wounding of Lieutenant Colonel von Villaume, German Military Envoy at St. Petersburg, by the Czar. To the quotation from the Potsdam journal the *Freisinnige Zeitung* was impartial enough to append a few lines of comment from the *Kreuzzeitung* to the effect that in well-informed circles in Berlin nothing was known of a nature to encourage belief in such a sensational story. It was contended by the public prosecutor that the propagation of such statements, even in this modified form, was calculated to do great damage by endangering the relations between some of the Great Powers, and he therefore demanded the infliction of the maximum penalty on the culprit, which was readily granted.

MR. A. CRAIG SELLER, M.P., who was offered and declined the post of Liberal Unionist Whip last August, has now, at Lord Hartington's request, agreed to undertake the duties of the office during the unavoidable absence of Lord Edward Cavendish on account of serious illness from Parliamentary work.

A RUSSIAN merchant, M. Nicolaieff, has laid a scheme before Prince Dondokoff-Korsakoff for the construction of a steam tramway, 153 miles long, between Askhabad and Meshed, in order to facilitate the placing of Russian goods on the Persian market, and, of course, to expel English manufactures. The road is to take the place of the *chaussée* which was to be constructed according to the Teheran Convention of 1881.

THE character of Mr. Gladstone's new book on the Greek mythology is partially explained in the following letter, which has been received by Mr. W. Stanley Withers, of Sale:—

Hawarden, January 20, 1887.

Dear Sir,—It is true that I contemplate a work of some extent on the Olympian religion; but I have at present only scraps and shreds of time to apply to it now and then. In the *Nineteenth Century* for March, there will probably be a paper on Poseidon. By comparing this with the notice (of Poseidon) in "Juventus Mundi" you will see that it is a fresh work from the same point of departure.—Your faithful and obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

AT the last meeting of the committee of the Imperial Institute, three sub-committees were appointed for dealing with finance and other matters. To one of these was entrusted the duty of preparing for consideration a scheme for the government of the Institute by the creation of a governing body entirely independent of any existing organization, which shall be thoroughly representative of the industrial and commercial interests involved, of the Colonies and India, and of the provinces as well as the metropolis of the United Kingdom. The aim is to be so to constitute the governing body as best to command the confidence of the public and of those by whose contributions the Institute is to be founded.

THE JUBILEE.

THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS IN BOMBAY.

DAY by day the extent of the preparations for the Jubilee celebration have been becoming more and more apparent throughout the length and breadth of the city. To-day, twenty-four hours before the celebration of what the Lord Bishop of Bombay happily terms the golden wedding of her Majesty with the nation, the thoroughfares from jutting Colaba to Far Parel are all bustle, bunting and butties. Throngs of natives perambulating the streets hand in hand have watched with swelling wonder and amazement, the gradual development of the outward and visible signs which mark the approaching tamasha, the millions of oil butties, of Chinese lanterns, and of coloured shades, the miles of festoons in glass and greenery, and the expanding acreage of coloured stuffs which every knot of loyal householders is displaying. The official programmes which have been issued from the Secretariat with the supplementary arrangements, both civil and military, which we publish this morning, will acquaint our readers with the details of the programme prescribed for to-morrow's ceremonies, its grand gathering at the Town Hall, the presentation of addresses to his Excellency the Governor for submission to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the procession through the streets at the close of the day, when their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, and their Royal Highnesses the Commander-in-Chief and the Duchess of Connaught will pass from end to end of the second city in the Empire. Almost on the eve of the Jubilee, however, some idea, necessarily fragmentary and manifestly incomplete, may fittingly be given of those signs of rejoicing which are already met with on every hand. The illumination of that magnificent set of public buildings which are congregated in the Fort district, that popular gathering, the peoples' fair on the *maidan*, the decoration by day and the lighting by night of the splendid premises in the mercantile centre of Bombay will attract lakhs of people to its vicinity. But the rejoicings will by no means be concentrated on that comparatively small area, even the most distant suburbs and the furthermost parts of the island are doing their utmost to show all possible honour to the occasion. The millowner will number by the thousand the lamps he distributes over the surface of his manufactory, but the millhand will show an equal devotion to the Maharani's Jubilee with the flickering butty with which he lights his hut. Almost pathetic are some of the apologies which have reached the Jubilee committee within the last day or two, lest any poverty in the externals of the festivities observable in the different districts should be attributed to lukewarmness rather than to want of means to share in the public manifestations. In Parel, a district inhabited mainly by the working classes, these have promised to do what they can. Some districts, such at Khetwadi, who have never before shared in the general illumination, will be lit up for the first time. In Colaba a public subscription has been raised into which the residents have entered with such local patriotism, that several hundreds of rupees have been placed at the disposal of the sub-committee, and arrangements of corresponding liberality have been entered into. Setting aside for a moment these highly creditable displays of feeling throughout the districts into which the Jubilee committee allotted the town, the planning of the principal arrangements naturally falls on the Government and the Municipality. At the Town Hall the preparations are on an elaborate scale thoroughly befitting the rarity of the assembly which is to meet there. The reception of the addresses by his Excellency the Governor will be an imposing spectacle of which every incident will be visible to thousands of spectators. These presentations will take place outside, not inside the building. The whole of the west frontage of the hall has been draped with coloured cloth, its massive pillars, wide staircase of stone and walls of plaster being alike hidden by Turkey red, huge flags and monster banners, wreaths and stars of green and gold, trophies and monograms and coats-of-arms in papier mache. Upon the roof the Royal Standard will be hoisted, but in the multitude of flags grouped along the elevation the colours of all nations give variety to the character of the decorations. The columns are covered in red and white with blue drapings between and clusters of bannerets. The balconies on each side of the steps from which the ladies will be able to overlook the whole scene are in red and white, with the borderings of yellow and drapings of azure. The lining of the canopy constructed for the Governor at the summit of the steps is of scarlet, with a fringe of golden threads, the exterior bring of red and yellow, with the Imperial Crown at the apex. These arrangements have been made under the direction of Mr. John Adams, the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government. At night the Town Hall will be illuminated by means of electric lamps, which are to be worked by machinery from the Mint, a few hundred yards away. The decorations of the other buildings which the Government have decided to deal with will be in keeping with the plans pursued in their respective vicinities, but the illumination which awaits them at night will be on a right royal scale. Preferring rather to light a few buildings effectively than to scatter their limited resources over the whole of the public offices, the Government have selected for the purposes of the display in the evening, the Post Office, the Public Works Department, the University Hall and Library, the Cathedral and the High School. The Executive Engineer (Mr. M. C. Murzban) has brought to bear on these structures his intuitive talent for an extended experience in illumination, and the result will amply justify his popular reputation Some 16,000 butties have been placed in position on the Post Office, towards which Rs. 7,500 was allotted by Government. The south, west and east facades will be dressed in coloured lamps, so arranged as to show in varied lights all the architectural feature. At the east end there is to be a coloured transparency on the first floor representing a full size portrait of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Less than half this number of lamps have had to suffice for the offices of the Public Works Department on the opposite side of the road, for which building a grant of Rs. 4,000 was made. In this instance the eastern and northeron facades will be similarly illuminated, and a transparency of her Majesty will find a place also at the east end of the block. Rs. 5,000 was allotted to the University buildings. For the Library and Clock Tower 6,000 oil lamps will be employed and 4,000 in addition for the University Hall, the east facades of the hall and library being lit up, and the whole of the tower above the roof of the latter institution. The electric light, burning from seven arc lamps in the high lantern in the tower will remind Bombay of the days when the dials of the clock were of some use after sunset. The coloured lamps on the exterior of the buildings will be supplemented by gas lighting in the interior of the hall and library in order that their fine architectural outlines and rich colouring of the stained glass windows may be fully exhibited. Opposite the Post Office, the Cathedral High School will be illuminated chiefly on their south and west sides, and the lighting up of St. Thomas's Cathedral wil include the distribution of coloured lamps over the whole of the tower from top to bottom; these two buildings will cost about Rs. 5,000 between them. Before passing from the work carried out by the Executive Engineer for the Presidency, some of the features may be indicated of the peoples' fair, which is to play such an important part in the rejoicings. In the arrangements for the gigantic carnival on the Esplanade, Mr. Murzban seems even to have eclipsed all previous experiments of his own. Across the Maidan from the Cruickshank Road to the Gymkhana lawns there has sprung up as if by magic a charmingly pretty bazaar, consisting of a fine avenue sixty feet wide, and fifteen hundred feet in length, entered by ornamental arches bordered on each side with daintily dressed shops, beautified by gardens and fountains, and furnished with an elegantly designed music pavilion. The whole area is most attractively laid out. The scheme includes accommodation for one hundred and fifty shops, four refreshment bars, an exhibition ground for native sports and a dancing saloon. A fine oval is the central feature of the design, and there is a circle fitted in with discs bearing the Imperial monogram Byculla pointed out that being "a poor scattered suburban district, consisting of a few isolated bungalows, and for the rest of houses of the very poorest class of the community no general plan of decorations or illuminations could be expected without a grant from the general fund," which they had been told could not possibly be given. A few of the principal houses hotels and shops will be illuminated by their occupants, and Dr. Blaney is making considerable preparations at his own bungalow. The owners of many of the humbler houses and shops will also light them up to the best of their means and ability in honour of the day. As the result of the organization in the Bhuleshwar ward, where Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was chairman, the following extensive illuminations will be carried out:—

The New Cloth Market, the Marwari Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, the greater part of the Kalbadevi Road, Wadia's Fire Temple, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji's house, Dr. Lisboa's bungalow, and the residences of many Parsi and Hindoo gentlemen, in the Breach Candy and Girgaum Roads. At Parel, where Mr. A. N. Wadia has been most zealously directing attention to the recognition of the Jubilee, a number of buildings will be lighted and decorated between Government House and the Great Eastern Mills at Chinchpoogly. In Khetwadi arrangements are in progress for illuminating the fire temple in Khetwadi Parsee Street, the Kama Bagh, and the Madhoo Bagh. It is interesting to quote from the statement of the sub-committee:—"In the general public rejoicings in the past Khetwadi was a district so neglected that it never attracted attention, and was never illuminated. Whatever display it will make on the Jubilee day will be the first of its kind in the district, and this district though necessarily humbler than in other parts of the town, will have the credit of being evoked by the spontaneous loyalty of the residents who required no effort on the part of the sub-committee to be made alive to a sense of duty on this great historical occasion." From Mandvi it is announced that the whole of the Samuel Street householders have decided to illuminate as well as the peaceful residents of Modi Bazaar, Mandvie and Bhat Bazaar.

We are glad to announce that the School feast is meeting with considerable support. Further donations are necessary, however, and if the funds permit it is intended to give the youngsters a free performance of Volpi's cleverly-trained troupe of dogs and monkeys, this is a suggestion which they would most heartily enjoy.

TO-MORROW'S CEREMONIAL: THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

His Excellency the Governor will leave Government House, Malabar Point, at 8 a.m., accompanied by his Personal Staff and by the Members of Council, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, and escorted by the Bombay Volunteer Light Horse.

The Troops of the Garrison will line each side of the route along which H. E. will pass, from the Church Gate Street station to the western entrance of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, the route inside the Gardens being lined by a detachment of the Royal Navy.

The Military Bands will be massed on the north side of the Town Hall, and will play a march or other air on the arrival of his Excellency the Governor at the entrance of the Gardens until he reaches the top of the steps of the Town Hall.

On the arrival of his Excellency the Governor at the western entrance to the Elphinstone Gardens, he will be received by the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation, and will be by them conducted through the Elphinstone Gardens to the steps of the Town Hall, where H. E. will be met by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Consul-Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, representing foreign nations, and other high officials, and will with them proceed up the steps of the Town Hall.

A guard of honour of the Bombay Volunteers will be drawn up near the railings of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens facing the steps of the Town Hall. The guard of honour will present arms when his Excellency the Governor passes out of the Gardens to ascend the steps of the Town Hall

On his Excellency the Governor taking up his position on or in front of the dais, silence will be proclaimed by a flourish of trumpets.

The presentation of Addresses will then be proceeded with.

After his Excellency the Governor has received addresses and addressed the assembly, the Royal Standard will be hoisted, the signal being given by a flourish of trumpets, the guard of honour will present arms, and the bands will play "God Save the Queen."

His Excellency will then proceed to the Cathedral.

To prevent mistakes, ladies and gentlemen who have received cards or letters of invitation are requested to take them with them when proceeding to the Town Hall for the Jubilee Ceremony.

THE ILLUMINATIONS: ROUTE OF THE GOVERNOR'S PARTY.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Commander-in-Chief and the Duchess of Connaught, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay, and the Members of Council will leave Government House, Parel, at 7 p.m. to-morrow, to view the illuminations, by the following route:—

From Parel via Bhendy Bazaar to Pydownie, thence via Marwaree Bazaar to the Crawford Market, Bori-Bunder Station, Hornby Row, Esplanade Road, round Prince of Wales' Statue to Church Gate Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bazaar Gate Street, Cruickshank Road, Esplanade Main Road to Queen's Statue, round by Mayo Road to Church Gate Street (past Post Office), Esplanade Main Road, Kalbadevie, Girgaum Back Road, Churney Road to Malabar Point.

The 1st Carriage will contain—
H. E. the Governor.
H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary to His Royal Highness.

The 2nd Carriage will contain—
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.
Lady Reay.
Equerry to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.

To be followed by the carriages of the other gentlemen invited to join the Procession.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following District Orders by Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., commanding Bombay District, have been issued:—

No. 243.—It is notified for information that the District Staff Offices will be closed on the 16th and 17th instant, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

No. 246—The Infantry of the garrison together with the Volunteer Corps will parade in review order (Red) on the Oval and fire a *feu de joie* at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday, 16th instant, in honour of the Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

Formation line at open order at 12 paces interval, facing the Secretariat. The troops to be in position at 7 a.m. Adjutants and markers to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m. Band to be massed in rear of the centre. Recruits of both Native Infantry Regiments to keep the ground.

The procedure ordered for 1st January of each year to be followed.

After giving three cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress, each corps will break into column to the right, and march past in column of companies.

After marching past, regiments will move out of the Oval independently, from the northern end, and take up their positions for lining the streets from the Church Gate-street Station to the western entrance of the Elphinstone-circle Gardens. At this point the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment will form the right of the line and the remaining troops will form upon them in order of seniority, in positions which will be pointed out.

The Royal Artillery with the two Field Batteries will be drawn up in review order at 8 a.m. with guns in action on the maidan, facing north between the Admiralty House and the General Post Office, and will fire an Imperial salute of 101 guns when the Royal Standard is hoisted over the Town Hall. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery will, therefore, be good enough to draw the second battery from the Arsenal for this purpose.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will not line the streets, but will be drawn up as a guard of honour facing the steps of the Town Hall. When his Excellency the Governor passes out of the garden, the guard of honour will present arms, and when he has arrived at the top of the steps the guard will shoulder and remain so until the Royal Standard is hoisted, when the guard will again present arms.

The Bombay Mounted Volunteers will form his Excellency the Governor's escort from the Church Gate Station, and on his Excellency's arrival at the Elphinstone Garden will move round the Elphinstone Circle to the left and form in rear of the massed bands.

The bands will move together from the Oval and will be massed on the road to the north side of the Town Hall facing south. They will commence playing as soon as his Excellency the Governor reaches the western entrance to the gardens, and will cease playing when his Excellency has arrived at the top of the steps. The massed bands will then atonce advance and form to the left facing the Town Hall and in front of the guard of honour. When the Royal Standard is hoisted they will play "God Save the Queen."

The 21st Bombay Infantry will furnish points and colours. Native Infantry guards will mount after parade. Field states to be submitted at once.

A JUBILEE BALL AT ADEN.

(BY TELEGRAM, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, FEB. 14.

It has been decided to send a congratulatory telegram to her Majesty on the Jubilee Day from the inhabitants of Aden.

The Resident, General Hogg, gives a grand ball on the 17th.

THE FESTIVITIES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE HYDERABAD ARRANGEMENTS: NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 14.

His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops and the Golconda Brigade will be brigaded with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces and the Hyderabad Contingent, at a parade on Wednesday morning.

His Highness holds a public Durbar in the afternoon.

His Highness has ordered the illumination of all public buildings and Government offices in the City and Chadarghat.

The people will show their loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress by the illumination of their houses and shops.

A grand entertainment will be given by his Highness's Government in the public gardens at Chadarghat at night. The gardens will be illuminated, and there will be European and native entertainments, and a grand display of fireworks and bonfires.

His Highness and the Nobles will attend the Resident's reception in the evening.

There will be two days' general holiday.

Nawab Khoorsheed Jah gives a banquet on the 17th.

His Highness the Nizam intends to specially commemorate the Jubilee by founding a Hospital for Women at Hyderabad, in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund.

CUTCH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND FIREWORKS.

(BY TELEGRAM, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTCH BHUJ, FEB. 14.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for celebrating the Jubilee throughout Cutch.

At Bhuj, several imposing triumphal arches are being erected near the Residency, and at a conspicuous place by the side of the Hamirsar Tank.

Steps have been taken for illuminations and fireworks on a grand scale.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, his Highness the Rao will hold a public Durbar in the new Palace, which will be attended by the Political Agent in State, accompanied by the Commanding Officer and other Officers of the station.

After the usual formalities, his Highness will read a congratulatory address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

An Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired, and the band will play the National Anthem.

His Highness's Police, the Arab Sibandi, a sowari of elephants, &c., and a guard of honour from the 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, will also be present to add to the honour of the occasion.

The address will be handed over by his Highness to the Political Agent in a gold case of exquisite Cutch workmanship, for transmission to her Majesty through Government.

In the afternoon the poor will be feasted at all the gates of the town.

His Highness will afterwards proceed, accompanied by the Political Agent and others, to view the illuminations and fireworks.

Later on there will be a State dinner at the new Palace, to which all the European ladies and gentlemen on Bhuj will be invited, and the party will then be entertained to a Circus performance by his Highness's stable establishment.

On the 17th instant there will be a Peoples' Fair at the Hamirsar tank, where adequate provision has been made for the amusement of all.

In the districts, at the Taluka stations, and in the States of Jagirdars, Kacheries will be held and sweetmeats distributed to the school children. The principal towns, such as Mandvee, Anjar and Mundra, will be illuminated.

The boys and girls of all the schools will proceed with their banners, singing songs in praise of the Empress, to the Kharsara Maidan, where, in a shamiana erected for the purpose, there will be a dramatic performance by the boys of the High School in the presence of his Highness, the Political Agent, and European and native gentlemen.

Sweetmeats will be distributed to all the boys and girls present on the occasion.

This will be followed by elephant, camel and other races for the entertainment of the whole assembly.

At Mandvee, particularly, the entertainment to the school children will be of a special character, and will be under the superintendence of the headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular School.

Throughout the province the 16th and 17th will be observed as general holidays by all classes of people.

As a lasting commemoration of the occasion, his Highness will erect a handsome building for a hospital at Bhuj, and provide water-works for supplying pure drinking water to Mandvie. The two projects are estimated to cost not less than a lakh of rupees.

THE FESTIVITIES AT MALERKOTLA.

(BY TELEGRAM, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALERKOTLA, FEB. 14.

The Jubilee celebration here will be as follows:—

On the 16th one-hundred-and-one guns will be fired in honour of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

All the houses and shops of the city and of the State being whitewashed, will be illuminated, and a dinner will be given to all the poor of the city and sweetmeats will be distributed to the boys and girls of the schools who may present themselves in the hall of the Durbar.

All the offices and schools will be closed for two days, the 16th and 17th.

On the 17th there will be a Durbar, at which all the officials of the State, the Khans, gentry and students of the schools will be invited.

There will also be dances and music, and the military band will play.

Speeches of congratulation will read in the Durbar.

In the evening there will be fireworks.

THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE COCHIN STATE.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, FEB. 14.

The programme of the celebration in the Cochin State will be as follows:—

The 16th instant will be observed as a public holiday throughout the State, and an additional holiday will be given to the offices in the capital.

An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired from the saluting ground at the capital at sunrise on the 16th.

There will be boat races in the backwater at Ernakulam between 6-30 and 10 a.m., on the same day.

At 12 noon, the poor will be publicly fed at the Ernakulam Pravarthy Cutcherry.

At 2 p.m., foot races and other field sports as well as rope dancing, gymnastic performances, &c., will be commenced and continued the whole afternoon on the Durbar Hall maidan.

At 4 p.m., his Highness the Rajah will hold a public Durbar in the Durbar Hall to receive a *Khareeta* from his Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the event, with the usual honours.

The banks of the backwater and all the public offices at Ernakulam and the capital will be illuminated at 7 p.m.

At 8 p.m. the Brahmins will be publicly entertained at Ernakulam.

At 10 p.m., there will be a display of fireworks in front of the High School.

There will be separate local rejoicings in the various taluqs, for which Sirkar contributions will be given; and Sirkar grants will also be given to the managers of the State aided or private schools to provide treats for the boys.

Two selected life prisoners will be released from the jail.

An educational institution, to be called, "The Victoria Girls' School," will be inaugurated at Ernakulam.

His Highness the Rajah has contributed to the support of the Imperial Institute in London and the Victoria Technical Institute at Madras.

GREAT BONFIRES FROM UMARKHOT TO THE RUNN OF CUTCH.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMARKOT, FEB. 14.

Extraordinary preparations are being made here to celebrate the Jubilee.

Dr. Pollen, the Political Superintendent, has organized a splendid programme in which games will form a prominent feature.

The Sandhills are to be lighted with great bonfires right across the desert to the Runn of Kutch.

A grand Durbar will take place and a display of fireworks is being arranged.

The big guns of the fort have been mounted, and an Imperial Salute will be fired at dawn on Jubilee Day, from the battlements.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails amongst the Rajputs of the desert.

PARSEE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUKKUR.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, FEB. 14.

The elders of the Parsee community have called a meeting to consider how to celebrate the Jubilee. It was decided, first, to have a special gathering of all the Parsees in Market Hall; secondly, to send an address and congratulatory telegram to her Majesty; thirdly, to call a Dustoor specially from Karachi and perform the Jassan ceremony; fourthly, to illuminate the Parsee dwellings; fifthly, to have a grand banquet.

The meeting dissolved after three cheers had been given to the British Raj.

GRAND DURBAR AND FAIR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 13.

Extensive arrangements are being made to ensure a successful Jubilee, and the sub-committees are making every endeavour to reach all classes of the community, both English and native. A school treat to all European children will take place on the 15th, and Colonel James has kindly promised the band of the Grenadiers for the occasion.

There is to be a grand Durbar of all the native Rajahs and Talukdars, on the afternoon of the 16th, when rather a novel and quaint ceremony will take place. The Queen's Colours of the Grenadiers, carried by the Subedar Major, and attended by the band and suitable escort, will be placed in the room, to represent the Queen-Empress. The three senior native gentlemen, and the senior European, will then conjointly place a wreath upon the

aa ying the "National Anthem." Both having taken their seats on a sofa, the Political Officer being on the right, the Dewan on his Highness' behalf will read an address expressing the purpose for which the Durbar is held dwelling on the advantages of the British rule in India, and describing the arrangements made throughout the Bhavnagar State for the due observance and commemoration of this most joyous occasion. To this address the Political Assistant will duly respond, after which there will be native music and the distribution of sugar-candy, *pan supari* and *attar*. At the close of the Durbar an Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired. The State band will play the "National Anthem" at the departure, to his residence, of the Political Officer under escort of the same deputation.

In the afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, children from every school in the town, including those of the Ghadechi Railway employés, will be feasted in the Public Garden. It is expected that more than 5,000 children will be assembled. The distribution of prizes, sweetmeats, &c., &c., will be carried out under the supervision of the several school-masters so that no confusion may follow.

In the afternoon at 5 o'clock his Highness will give a garden party, after which the guests so invited will drive in procession through the town and principal streets, which will be illuminated in honour of the occasion. The festivities of the day will end in a display of fireworks on the Ganga Jallia Talao.

Triumphal arches are being erected in several places in the town and at the entrances to the old and new palaces and the three entrances to the public gardens. Bunting will be displayed everywhere, and it is quite expected that there will be between forty and fifty thousand visitors from all the surrounding country to add to the effectiveness of the scene. The old Durbar hall is being decorated for the early morning gathering in a way that it has never been before. His Highness intends to free a number of female prisoners, and further mark the day by pensioning one hundred poor widows.

His Highness has ordered durbars to be held in the chief towns, wherein the principal officers will explain to the assemblage the purpose of their gathering. Native music and a free distribution of sugar-candy will follow. The towns will be illuminated by the residents, and treats will be given and book-prizes distributed to the school children of nearly one hundred and twenty-five towns and villages, numbering over four thousand of all castes and creeds.

NEW WATER-WORKS FOR BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, FEB. 12.

Every effort is being made by her Highness Nawab Shahjehan Begum to celebrate this auspicious occasion fitly, and she has very wisely decided that in addition to illuminations, and the distribution of food to the poor, a permanent memorial shall be erected, which shall serve the double purpose of perpetuating the memory of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and adding largely to the convenience and comfort of a large section of her subjects. In this view she proposes to lay the foundation-stone of a new system of water-works to supply all those residents of Bhopal, about 20,000, who are out of reach of the Kudsia Begum scheme.

In addition to the above, an Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired on the 16th, there will be a general parade of the troops in full dress, and a Royal Salute with a *feu de joie* in the afternoon. At night the whole City will be illuminated.

DURBAR AT DHROL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHROL, FEB. 12.

The following arrangements have been made to celebrate the Jubilee in the State of Dhrol:—

His Highness the Thakore Saheb having been invited to attend the Darbar held at Rajkot by the Political Agent, his Heir-Apparent, Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji, will hold a Darbar at Dhrol. The Shahukars, and the leading members of the different castes will attend. When all are seated, an address will be read and poetry recited by the school boys, to whom will be distributed sweetmeats. Pan supari will be distributed, and the Sabha will be dissolved to participate in the festivities outside.

The poor will be given food and clothes. In the evening there will be illuminations and fireworks.

All the offices of the State will be closed on the 16th and 17th instant.

VICTORIA GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR DHRANGADRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, FEB. 12.

The following is the programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the Jubilee at Dhrangadra on the 16th February:—

The Jubilee Durbar will be held at 9 a.m. in the grand Kacheri tent to be fixed in front of the Palace. At 8-40 a.m a deputation, consisting of the Dewan and the Chief Secretary to his Highness will proceed to the residence of her Imperial Majesty's Representative, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Assistant Political Agent, Prant Jhalawad, and escort him and the European ladies and gentlemen invited to grace the occasion with their presence, to the Durbar tent. At 8-50, his Highness the Raj Saheb will enter the Durbar tent, when the assembled gentlemen will rise from their seats and salute his Highness. At 8-55 a.m his Highness will receive her Majesty's representative at the door of the tent in person, and he will be conducted to the throne and will take his seat to the right of his Highness, the European ladies and gentlemen also occupying seats to his right. The whole assembly will remain standing during the time the Representative is being conducted to the throne and until he takes his seat. When all are seated, the Heir-Apparent and the other princes of his Highness's family and the principal gentlemen will be introduced to her Majesty's Representative. The Heir-Apparent will then rise and read, on behalf of His Highness, an address written in English, a Gujrati translation of which will also be read by the Huzur Shirestedar. After a suitable reply to the address from her Imperial Majesty's Representative, the younger princes of his Highness's family will receite Gujerati verses in the form of the National Anthem. During the recitation all the assembly will stand. At this stage of the proceedings a Royal Salute of 101 guns will be fired from the saluting ground. After this, *pan* and *attur* will be distributed by his Highness to Mr. Younghusband and to the European guests, the other gentlemen being served by the principal officers of the State. Her Majesty's Representative will then be conducted by his Highness to the door of the tent, and escorted to his residence with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival. On the arrival and departure of her Majesty's Representative the guard of honour will present arms and the band will play "God save the Queen."

To commemorate the Jubilee, his Highness the Raj Saheb having resolved to erect a new school building for girls to be named "The Victoria Jubilee Girls' School," at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, he will ask her Imperial Majesty's Representative to lay its foundation stone with the usual ceremonies, at 5 p.m.

In the evening a banquet will be given by his Highness to her Majesty's Representative and the European guests, where the usual loyal toasts will be drunk and the band will play "God Save the Queen."

All the public and private buildings will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks, to witness which her Imperial Representative, the European guests and other gentlemen will be invited.

The 16th and 17th February will be observed as public holidays throughout the State, and Durbars will be held in the Mahals on the 16th by the chief revenue officers there in due commemoration of the day. Some prisoners of good conduct undergoing imprisonment for petty offences will be set free.

Alms and clothes will be distributed among the poor, and the children of the town will be fêted.

REJOICINGS AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, FEB. 11.

THE Jubilee has been the all-absorbing subject of discussion here for several days past, to the exclusion of all other topics. Great enthusiasm is being manifested by all classes of the community, and the preparations for celebrating the auspicious event are being pushed forward with great vigour. There will be illuminations, fireworks, children's fete, public fair, Durbar, band, &c. The rejoicings will take place not only in the capital but also in the principal Mahals of the State.

The whole town is in a flutter, and the people's hearts leap with joy at the anticipated pleasure of the grand Imperial holiday. The name of Queen Victoria is a household word throughout India, but nowhere is it cherished with more respect or more affection than in Gondal.

FEB. 12.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, being absent n Europe, will not be present amongst us, but will celebrate the Jubilee in the Scottish capital. The Chief Karbhari, Mr. B·zanji Merwanji, will attend the Political Agent's durbar at Rajkot, and it is said, will be the mouthpiece of the Kattywar Chiefs in the matter of reading their loyal address to be submitted to her Majesty the Queen-Empress In Gondal itself the day will be observed as on of great rejoicings. The events on the card are many and may be thus summarized:—

A public fair will be held on the river bank near Punchnath from morning till sunset. Dealers of various descriptions will be invited to set up booths at convenient places, and caterers of amusements will be encouraged to entertain the people by means of merry-go-rounds, jugglery and the like. At 11 a.m. a good feast will be given to the inmates of the Baisaheba Asylum and Orphanage.

At 3 p.m. the Chief Karbhari, on his return from Rajkot, after attending the Political Agent's durbar there, will hold a public Durbar at the Navlakha Hall. All the State officials and the *elite* of the town will attend the Durbar. The Heir-Apparent, Kumar Shri Bhojrajji, will represent the Thakore Saheb now absent in Europe. The Chief Karbhari will then rise and deliver a short address suitable for the occasion. At the conclusion of the address the State band will play "God Save the Queen," and a Royal Salute of 101 guns will be fired. After the distribution of *attar* and *pan* the Durbar ceremonies will be over.

At 5 p.m. a treat for children will be provided—in the Municipal gardens for boys, and in the girls' school premises for girls.

At 7 p.m. the chief edifices in the town, such as the Durbar, the Clock Tower, the Gondli Bridge, the Nutt Gate and the Bhagvat Singhjee Library, &c., will be illuminated. At 4 p.m. fireworks will be displayed on the river-side opposite the library.

At 4 p.m. on the 17th the police athletic sports will take place on the parade ground, and prizes will be given to the successful competitors.

The 16th and 17th will of course be observed as public holidays. The occasion will also be celebrated in the principal districts with much pomp and ceremony

FIREWORKS AND SPORTS AT HINGOLEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HINGOLEE, FEB. 12.

This is a military station, comprising the three arms of the Hyderabad Contingent Service. The Resident has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 500 for the Jubilee festivities. Subscriptions are also being raised from the public.

The Officer Commanding the station intends to make the Jubilee days for ever remembered by all classes. In addition to the illuminations and fireworks, there will be sports and the band will discourse sweet music. Several beneficial objects are under consideration.

CLOTHING THE POOR AT JALNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA, FEB. 12.

This once large military station, now a depôt of the 3rd Infantry H. C., is to be illuminated; there will also be public gatherings, *nautches* and fireworks. Last though not leash the poor are to receive clothing and to be feasted. Captain Adie and Surgeon Patch with the principal members of the native community have subscribed about Rs. 1,800 for the purpose of making both days com memorable. The clothing of the very poorest people is a most thoughtful idea, which will be for ever remembered.

THE REJOICINGS AT LOONAWADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LOONAWADA, FEB. 12.

The programme of the Jubilee rejoicings in the State of Loonawada has now been arranged. The petty Chiefs and Patanats are required to be present at a special Durbar which is to be held. All the houses situated or facing the public thoroughfare are to be whitewashed and illuminated. At sunrise the drums will be beaten before the tent erected for the Durbar. At the entrance arches will be erected on which the following mottoes will be painted:—"God Save Our Gracious Queen, the Empress of India," and "Long, Long Live the Empress." The mounted and the foot police will parade on the flat ground near Wanshia Tank, and there will also be a march past.

A fair will be held near Wanshia Tank from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Arrangements are being made for confectioners, sweetmeat-vendors and others to ply their trade.

At half-past eleven, his Highness with his retinue in uniform will proceed by a high road leading to the bazaar and hospital, and will probably at twelve o'clock enter the Durbar tent. The flag presented by the British Government will be carried in the procession, and will be hoisted at the entrance to the tent, where it will remain flying. An address will be delivered by Mr. Joyshanker Narsiram Pandit explaining the circumstances connected with the public. A congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be despatched to the Political Agent, Rewakanta, to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Council in Bombay on the 16th instant. The purport of the address will be read by his Highness the Raja Saheb Wakhatsingji. After the address has been read, the military will fire a Royal Salute of hundred and one guns. Poetry suitable to the occasion will be recited by the bands and musicians in the Durbar, and also by boys and girls, who will subsequently be presented with prizes and sweatmeats. His Highness will then leave the tent and take possession of the royal seat placed on velvets and cushions, the courtiers will remain unseated.

The mounted troops will then perform some feats of strength and skill, including tent-pegging, &c., and concluding with the inevitable tug-of-war.

His Highness will subsequently enter the tent and present the victors with pieces of money according to their desserts. The illuminations will commence at sunset, and fireworks will then be let off soon afterwards. After the distribution of *pan-supari* rosewater and *attar* the Durbar will be dissolved. Every office of the State on the 16th and 17th instant will observe the days as public holidays.

The Jubilee will also be commemorated in some permanent form. It has not yet been decided whether it will be in the form of a public park or a public building.

HOW THE HOLIDAY WILL BE KEPT AT MATOONGA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATOONGA, FEB. 13.

A meeting of the employés of the Salt Department was held this morning in Withoba's temple at Matoonga, Rao Saheb Rudarjee Gandabhai presided. It was resolved, after enumerating the advantages accruing from the British rule, that a general offering of prayers for the continuance of her Majesty's long life should be made in Withoba's temple on the evening of the 16th instant, and that the temple as well as the Sirkarkun's office should be illuminated. It was also decided that after offering prayers at the temple the members should go in processional order to the office, where after the usual distribution of *pan supari*, other measures will be taken to commemorate the event.

Subscriptions were collected on the spot to meet the charges on account of the illuminations and the erection of a permanent lamp post near the office.

DURBAR AT MUDHOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUDHOL, FEB. 12.

His Highness the Chief of Mudhol has made extensive preparations to celebrate the Jubilee.

A Mandwa has been erected on an elevated spot at the northern end of the Town, with a triumphal arch at the entrance. In the middle of the Mandwa, on a dais, a rich and costly seat is to be constructed to represent the Throne of the Empress of India. On this Throne a portrait of Queen Victoria is to be placed. On one side of the Throne seats will be provided for his Highness the Chief, his Highness's son and relatives, Desais, Deshpandes, &c. On the other side of the Throne accommodation will be provided for the Guroo of his Highness the Chief, Shastris and other Acharya Brahmins. Then follow the State officials according to rank. Behind these, other seats will be provided.

At 8 a.m. grand Durbar will be held in the above Mandwa. A short speech describing some of the principal events of the present reign and the benefits and happiness enjoyed thereunder will be delivered. On the conclusion of this speech, the flag will be hoisted, and the Police party will fire a *feu de joie*. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will also be fired. The usual nautch, pan, goolab and attar will terminate the Durbar.

In the afternoon, the school children will be entertained in the same Mandwa; and in the evening fireworks will be exhibited just outside the Mandwa, which is to be elegantly and tastefully illuminated.

The private and Government buildings in the town are also to be illuminated. "Goodhees" will be raised at each house on the day.

A prisoner from the Criminal Jail is to be set at liberty to commemorate the occasion.

Charity is to be distributed to the poor, the blind, the lame and to other helpless people.

Special invitation cards have been issued to the Desais, Desphandes, Mankarees (dignitaries) and all respectable inhabitants throughout this district to attend at the Durbar and festivities.

In short the festivities will be on a scale of unprecedented grandeur.

PROGRAMME OF THE NARIAD FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, FEB. 12.

Grand Jubilee preparations are being made by a committee of the Municipal Commissioners, assisted by Rao Saheb Chaandulal, the Sub-Judge, and Khan Saheb Dinshawji, the Mamalatdar. At a public meeting presided over by Khan Saheb Dinshawji, he and Rao Saheb Dolatram and Mr. Mahanand appealed to the people of all castes and creeds to evince their loyalty in a befitting manner on the present occasion. It has been decided that the celebration should extend over two days.

The following programme will be adhered to on the 16th:—

8 a.m. to 10 a.m.—A children's fête, and prayers for the continuance of her Majesty's long and prosperous reign.

10 a.m. to 12 noon.—All the poor will be feasted and charity distributed to the helpless.

4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.—A grand durbar will be held, when English, Sanscrit, Gujarati and Parsee verses in commemoration of the Jubilee will be sung.

5-45 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.—The ceremony of planting the first plant of the Vigaya Vilas gardens will take place.

7 p.m. to 9 p.m.—Evening party and fireworks at Rao Bahadoor Balcharidas's bungalow.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m.—The ladies of the town will assemble in their respective localities to chant congratulatory songs.

A fair will be held during the greater part of the day, when various amusements will be provided.

On the 17th the programme will be as follows:—

8 a.m. to 10 p.m.—A party will be held at the Mamlatdar's residence, from whence a procession will start to Kalaka Mata, thence returning to the residence of the Sub-Judge, where the party will be entertained with *pan supari*.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Prize distribution in the Municipal schools.

4-15 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.—Hari Kirtan in the Hatkesure Mahadeva.

7 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—Fireworks on the Railway premises.

8-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.—A party at Rao Saheb Motibai's bungalow.

The fair will be continued from the previous day and the usual routine of amusements provided.

The city will be illuminated by private agency as well as at the expense of the Municipality on both days.

MILITARY PARADE AT PHALTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHALTAN, FEB. 12.

H. E. the Chief of Phaltan, who yields to none in loyalty, has ordered great festivities to be observed in connection with the Jubilee.

In the morning at half-past six o'clock, the garrison, accompanied by a band, will proceed to the Parade Ground, where various evolutions will be performed. The National Anthem will be played, both at the beginning and at the end of the manœuvres, Afterwards colours will be hoisted at four of the gates of the town, and a salute of 101 guns will be fired.

In the afternoon from three to five, there will be a series of athletic and gymnastic sports. The Olympics will be followed by a concert by his Highness's band, commencing at five and ending at seven. This will be followed by a grand display of fireworks. The whole town will be illuminated, making one magnificent blaze of light.

Such festivities, as are being arranged, have never been witnessed in Phaltan.

DURBAR AND PROCESSION AT SANAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SANAND, FEB. 12.

A MEETING of the local officials and gentlemen of this town has been held here to consider how best to celebrate the Jubilee. The proceedings were conducted under the presidency of Rao Saheb Nownidhroy Madhavram, chairman of the Municipality.

Various resolutions were proposed by Mr. Joseph Benjamin, Medical Officer in charge, Dispensary, Sanand, and carried unanimously.

Among the features of the celebration will be a Durbar of the leading officials and gentlemen of the town, followed by an imposing procession.

After the procession is over Thanksgiving Services will be held, at which the people of Sanand will be present. The people will assemble in the Dispensary compound, and the name of the Queen-Mother will be solemnly blessed. Addresses will be delivered in which the benefits that have accrued from the Queen's reign will be impressed upon the people.

Prizes and sweetmeats will be distributed to boys and girls of the Municipal schools here.

Fireworks will be displayed, and the whole town illuminated on the evenings of both the 16th and 17th.

A committee of the leading townsmen and officials has been formed to supervise the arrangements. The member of the committee have requested the members of the various committees to illuminate their houses, and to observe the 16th and 17th instant as holidays.

A sum of Rs. 390-7 has been subscribed through the exertions of Rao Saheb Nownidhroy, chairman of the Jubilee Fund Committee. Shet Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand and Shet Mulchandbhai Hathising, both of Ahmedabad, have headed the list with a joint contribution of Rs. 51. The committee's warmest thanks are due to them for their liberal and disinterested assistance.

It may be mentioned that these two gentlemen some time ago gave a donation of Rs. 125 to the Maeonochie Library here.

It has been proposed to spend the amount collected as follows:—Lighting, Rs. 75; fireworks, Rs. 26; sweetmeats to children, Rs. 30; prizes to children, Rs. 63-3; a band, Rs. 20; miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 25.

The balance, at the instance of the chairman, on the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Benjamin, is to be devoted to the building of an upper storey on the library building, now in course of construction; the hall on the upper storey is to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Hall." This sum will be supplemented by a grant of Rs. 200 from the Municipality if sanctioned by a special general meeting which is to be held on the 12th instant.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

A SOLEMN Thanksgiving Mass with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be held to-morrow in St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, at 6-30 a.m. On Thursday, at 7 p.m., the Church and its compound will be illuminated. There will also be given a treat to children, followed by a grand display of fireworks.

On Sunday, at 10 a.m., a solemn Mass, followed by the *Te Deum* and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be celebrated in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora Hill, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

The Thanksgiving Service, consisting of solemn High Mass, with Sermon, Benediction, and *Te Deum*, decided upon at a general meeting of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay and Salsette, will be held at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope to-morrow at 10 a.m. The committee trust that every member of the community will make it a point to be present, and induce friends to take part and thus add to the *eclat* of this tribute of loyalty.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dr. Dustoor Hoshangjee the high priest of the Deccan, has invited the whole of the Parsee community of Poona to join him in a "Jashan" on the 16th instant at 10 a.m., when, after "Jashan," two short prayers (specially composed for the occasion) will be offered to the Almighty *Ahurmazd*, one, for having spared her Imperial Majesty to witness the fiftieth year of her reign, and the other that God preserve her Majesty to continue to be our Queen-Empress for many happy years to come. The venerable Dustoor has also sent orders to all the priests under his jurisdiction to hold "Jashan" and similar prayers on the same day and time to the following places:—Sholapore, Secunderabad. (Hyderabad Deccan), Jaulna, Aurangabad, Egatpuri, Akola (Berar), Mhow, Indore, Neemuch and Nusserabad (Ajmere).

The high priest of the Parsees and Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia of Thana have invited their community to a groand Jussun ceremony (thanksgiving prayers) at their Fire-Temple at Thana on the Jubilee day, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock a.m.

The leaders of the Gond Sarawat Brahmin community have arranged to hold a thanksgiving service on the Jubilee day (Wednesday, the 16th instant,) at the Shri Thakurji Murliadhar temple, Breach Candy Road. The service will commence at 2 p.m.

The Hindoos purpose holding a thanksgiving service in the Javer Baug, Kalbadevie Road, at 4 p.m. to-morrow. The service will be under the direction of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldass Natoobhoy.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Jubilee celebration at Goral in Salsette on Sunday, it was decided to fire an Imperial salute of 101 guns during the performance of the Divine Service fixed for the morning of the 20th instant. It was also decided that the Superintendent of Police, Thana districts, should be requested to make due arrangement for maintaining order. The following gentlemen constitute the executive committee, with power to add to their number:—Dr. L. F. Henriques (president), Messrs. D. E. Henriques, Vincent Henriques, Elias Henriques, E. Farreira, Germano Crasto, Luis A. Crasto, Sylvester Crasto, D. Pereira, E. de Mello, J. A. D'Souza, J. D'Souza and J. Murzello, Messrs. A. D'Souza and E. M. Henriques, having been appointed as joint-honorary secretaries and treasurers to the Jubilee fund. In connection with the celebration, it may be mentioned that Messrs. D. E Henriques and V. Henriques have promised to provide cocoanuts and oil respectively for all the lights that may be planted along the principal local thoroughfares, and that Mr. E. Henriques has offered to supply oil for all lamps and *butties* required for the illumination of the church premises and buildings.

THE TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

A "PAYER OF TAXES" writes:—"Unless some special arrangement is made respecting the running of tram cars on the two Jubilee days, owners of carriages and foot-people will, I fear, fare badly. Some of the streets are so narrow that in several places there is only space for one carriage, and a tram abreast, what then is to become of those on foot? If, as the Tramway Co. advertise, all the ordinary, as well as 'extra trams' run, there can hardly fail to be immense blocks in all the most public thoroughfares; and should the drivers of these huge vehicles, with their occasionally jibbing and excited horses, be anxious to distinguish themselves by going at the rate of 10 or 15 miles an hour, it will be anything but agreeable for those in carriages or on foot.

"Why should the trams monopolise the greater part of the streets? Would it be feasible to partially or entirely stop their running after 6 o'clock on the nights of the 16th and 17th inst."

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries of the Executive Committee for carrying out the Jubilee celebration in Bombay to state that the following sums have been subscribed to the above fund:—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feasts.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Messrs Morarjee Gokuldas and Co.	500	150	100	...	750 0
Mr A U Fanshawe, CS.	...	...	...	...	75 0
Messrs Shamjee Ludha and Co	25	25	...	...	50 0
Mr S Jackson, CIE	...	...	...	...	50 0
Mr J Griffiths	...	...	...	...	50 0
Mr E T Leith	...	...	...	...	50 0
Mr Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama	...	...	...	...	30 0
Captain M Benn, HMIM	...	...	...	...	27 0
Mr Harkisundas Naoratundas	...	...	25	...	25 0
Mr Byramjee N Seerai (second subscription).	...	...	25	...	25 0
Mr Tallukchund Manukchund	25	...	...	...	25 0
Mr L M Vallaidares	...	...	...	...	20 0
Mr Sorabjee Cowajee Tata	20	...	...	...	20 0
Mr John S Maidment	...	10	10	...	20 0
Rao Nana Morobs	10	10	...	...	20 0
Mr Annandrao Chintoba Tatiya	10	5	...	...	15 0
Mr Samuel Essajee	...	...	...	...	10 0
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee (second subscription).	...	...	10	...	10 0
Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoi	...	...	...	...	10 0
Mr Framjee Bomonjee Master	...	...	10	...	10 0
Lieut-Col A B Portman (second subscription).	...	...	10	...	10 0
Amount previously acknowledged					1,302 0
					46,079 14
Total...					47,381 14

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS: A JUBILEE ANTHEM FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have thought that neither the National Anthem, nor the attempts hitherto made to adapt it to an Indian audience, or to the eminently progressive, pacific and humane character of the rule of Queen Victoria, have quite fulfilled the object desired. Moreover as Jubilee Anthems they are not sufficiently suggestive of the individual qualities of the great personality whom the Jubilee is intended to honour; nor of the peculiar benefits which have been lavished on India since Lord W. Bentinck and others under her Majesty's rule.

I send you what may be probably only another failure. It has been written very hurriedly, of course, as the fete is *on*!—Yours, &c.

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

I.

God save our Empress-Queen,
Our great and virtuous Queen,
God save the Queen.
O'er the eternal snows,*
That crown great India's brows,
To where sweet south glows,
Long may she reign.

II.

Her's was the hand to give,
Freedom and bid us live,
Safe from misrule;
'Neath her benignant sway
Suttee was cast away
Murder in dark dismay
Fled from her rule.

III.

Torture and tyranny
False-witnessed villainy,
Are things of yore;
Direful infanticide,
Bribery's corrupted tide,
Are crushed out far and wide,
To rise no more!

IV.

Thine has Victoria been,
Lord, in the splendid sheen
Of pure womanhood;
Wise mother, tender wife,
With every virtue rife,
Lord, God, Thou know'st her life,
Noble and good.

V.

Then if her enemies
'Gainst such a ruler rise
Strike, Thou, and save!
Not in Aggression's might
But to defend the Right
God let our strong arm smite
This, this we crave!

VI.

God, Thou, who gav'st us breath,
Lord, Thou, of life and death,
Oh, spare this Queen!
And with her on our way,
Be Thou our guide and stay,
Bring us to brighter day
Long spare our Queen!

VII.

Then as Progression flows
To its harmonious close
Chant we again
O'er the eternal snows
Which crown great India's brows
To where the sweet south glows
Long may she reign.

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

* The Himalaya snow-capped range.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE *Daily News* announced on Monday morning January 24th that there was a feeling of grave apprehension in the minds of her Majesty's Ministers, with respect to the movements and intentions of France and Germany; that circumstances were rapidly tending towards a crisis; and that the first movement would probably be a demand by Germany on an early day as to the meaning of recent military movements by the French towards the German frontier. This announcement led to a panic and a heavy fall of prices on the English and Continental Stock Exchanges. Next day, however, it was stated that, so far as the British Foreign Office is concerned, the report was wholly unauthorized. The Foreign Office states that no such information has been received from either France or Germany, and the opinion of Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, is to the effect that France entertains the most pacific intentions. Official contradictions of the report were given in Paris, in Berlin, and in Vienna. The semi-official *North German Gazette* said:—"The statement is a pure invention. It is not true that Germany has decided on demanding from France explanations concerning movements of troops."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, referring to the war rumours, says that the general situation continues to look pretty much what it was on the dissolution of the Reichstag. "The worst of it is that the pacific assurances of the French press have made no more real impression here, to use a homely phrase, than running water on a duck's back. It is very justly pointed out in Berlin, that with all their protestations of innocent and honest intentions, the Paris journals continue to cherish a mental reservation with respect to Alsace-Lorraine; and therefore, until they profess their unreserved acquiescence in the settlement made by the Treaty of Frankfort, all their fair words about the lamb-like harmlessness of France will have no more effect on the minds of men here than would the wind, as Prince Bismarck once said, which whistles down the chimney. But everybody here knows what has been the secret wish of France for the last sixteen years, and how time after time she has increased her armaments with a view of ultimately realizing this long-cherished wish; and everybody here as elsewhere is aware that revengefulness is not a thing which can be abandoned in a day. At the same time there are few here—I may almost say there are none—who apprehend for the present a direct and wanton attack by France. In fact, if peace can only be preserved in the east of Europe, there is not very much probability of its being broken in the west, for the present at least. It is at Vienna that the key of the Temple of Bellona is meanwhile kept. And if Prince Bismarck can only succeed in his untiring efforts to make the Austrians keep this key on its hook, he will not have much more to fear from France than has kept him on the alert ever since the Peace of Frankfort was signed."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who professes to have interviewed General Boulanger, gives the following as his views on the situation:—"Of one thing we may be perfectly sure—namely, that General Boulanger will never advocate an attack on Germany. On this point he speaks in the most decided and unequivocal language. A Ministry such as that which at this moment rules the destinies of France represents, in this respect at least—that is to say, in its aversion to the notion of war—the feelings of the French people. General Boulanger, however, goes still further than this; for he asserts most positively and decidedly that even if the rest of the Ministers were in favour of declaring war on Germany, he would give up his portfolio rather than be a party to such a measure. He is fully alive to the circumstance that the next war with Germany will be a question of life and death to France. It is true that he has unlimited confidence in the military resources of France, and well founded confidence is one of the necessary ingredients of victory. But he looks upon the next war as involving such tremendous responsibilities and such terrible results that it ought not to be entered upon, unless the aggressor has all the trumps in his hand. Even then in the game of war the issue must always be doubtful. As to making war abroad to avert difficulties at home, he looks on the man who does it as either a madman or a knave. Now, General Boulanger is neither one nor the other. The reports of movements of troops and artillery to the frontier are denied at headquarters in the most unequivocal language. No such movements could take place without the express orders of the Minister of War, and, in his emphatic words "Not a man, not a horse, not a gun has been moved to the front." Nor has General Boulanger any intention of delivering the speech in the Chamber of Deputies which he is supposed to intend to make. The credits which he thought necessary to put the army on a proper footing were voted without any discussion, and he has nothing more to say on the subject."

The French newspapers, with some few exceptions, are writing against General Boulanger. The gravemen against him, in the eyes of the *republique Francaise* that he is reported to have dined in company with M. Clemenceau, M. Rochefort, and M. Laguerre, just before the publication of a compromising article of Henri Rochefort stating that neither the people nor the army would suffer him to be ejected from office at Prince Bismarck's bidding. M. de Cassagnac joins the attack, and repeats that General Boulanger's continuance in office gives Germany a pretext for war, and he calls upon the Government to remove him. If the Chamber should sanction such a step, then the result (the Standard's correspondent says) would be to increase a hundred-fold the popularity of the General with the people and the army. The Daily News' correspondent writes:—"Boulanger is popular for the same reason that poor daft Loise Michel is popular. He is genuine, and is what he looks. None of his faults are disguised. He has acquired enormous influence through his decision of character, and the fact that he has been all his life as poor as Job, and has not only the greatest consideration for poverty in the army, but has put his foot down on all the aristocratic elements which have been at nurse in it for a long course of years. He broke up Royalist combinations formed by officers of crack cavalry regiments and the owners of wealthy chateaux in Touraine and Normandy, and he has organized a naval and military club, which enables poor Republican officers to live in comfort without running in debt when they are in Paris. His constant action against the policy which allowed the "bourgeoisie" who passed their examinations to escape with twelve months' service, showed him to be a man not only of singular firmness of will, but one who knows how to feel the public pulse, and who does not sympathize with wealth. In this struggle against the moneyed bourgeoisie, General Boulanger exposed himself to the rancour of the—socially speaking—most influential classes in France. It is thought to be greatly in Boulanger's favour that M. Clemenceau has been so steadfast in his friendship towards him. With an army so national as that which General Boulanger is forming, there would be no possibility of a dictatorship, unless for a very short time and in a period of emergency."

A decree by the German Emperor prohibiting the exportation of horses was issued on Wednesday Jan. 26.

Prince Bismarck is empowered to grant exemption in special cases.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

There are reports of warlike preparations on a great scale in Austria and in Russia. It is stated that, in the event of a mobilization, three great armies, the commanders of which have already been designated, will be formed in Austria, each corps having an effective of 250,000 men. These preparations, it is said, are undertaken less from apprehension of war with Russia on account of Bulgaria, than in view of the contingency of war breaking out between France and Germany, and the complications in the East to which such a conflict might give rise. Another report is that Russia has double the number of troops in all the barracks along the frontier that were considered sufficient formerly, and is amassing enormous quantities of provisions and ammunition there.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE REICHSTAG.

Prince Bismarck spoke in the Prussian House of Deputies on Monday Jan. 22. He entered during the debate on the estimates for the Prussian Legations at the German Courts. Count Limburg, who spoke in support of the credit demanded, pointed out the great utility of maintaining these Legations. Prince Bismarck rose as soon as Count Limburg finished, and proceeded to advert to the late rejection of the Army Bill by the Reichstag. The Chancellor began by saying that he spoke at the bidding of the King, and by referring to the rights which at the birth of the empire were vested in his Majesty by his Federal allies. Prominent among them was the right or rather the duty, of protecting the empire from foreign foes. The Prince then went on to argue that if the new Reichstag didn not vote the Septennate, the Government would be legally entitled to fall back on the terms of the Imperial Constitution. The conduct of the Reichstag, said the Chancellor, reminded him of the Diet of Ratisbon, which sat when the Turks were besieging Vienna and the French robbing the Reich of Alsace, and which even then could not refrain from squabbling bitterly about the precedence of Envoys from the various German Sovereigns. Similarly, at a time when the present German Parliament was invited by the Emperor and his Federal allies to help them in providing for the necessary defence of the Fatherland, it indulged in wretched constitutional quibbles, like a haggling usurer who profited by a moment of stress to wring something extra out of his hard-pressed victim. The behaviour of the Reichstag was nothing more nor less than an attempt to conquer constitutional rights which did not really belong to it. But it would not succeed; they might take his word for that. Prince Bismarck went on to insist on the Septennate. The Federal Governments had, he said, endeavoured to conciliate the Imperial Parliament by conceding to it the Septennate, the privilege of revising the strength of the army once in seven years. But it was never intended to go further than this, and to permit the Reichstag to shorten the period and set up a Triennate would be a violation of the rights of the Princes and a betrayal of the empire. The Chancellor concluded this part of his speech thus: "In speaking as I have done, my only intention was to impress upon you once more that patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution were the sole and urgent motives which guided the Federal Governments in their resolution to decline the Triennate and adhere to the Septennate, and which have made them enter on a path whereon they will neither turn nor yield." He then touched upon the question of monopolies, as to which he said:—"There is no immediate thought of monopolies, which will come in time enough of themselves, after we have waged an unsuccessful war and are so exhausted as to be glad to have recourse to any means of improving our finances. And not only shall we then have monopolies, but also much harder taxes to bear, in order to pay the war contributions imposed upon us as a nation conquered in consequence of possessing a weak army. The bitterest foes of monopoly will not be able to deny that." The Prince made a fierce attack both on Herr Windthorst and the clericals, as well as on the progressists, who had combined to reject the Army Bill. He contended that it was necessary to dissolve the Reichstag because the interests of the empire were imperilled by its continued existence. Herr Windthorst and Herr Richter both subsequently spoke, and to each of them the Chancellor replied in his usual drastic style. The debate was unusually prolonged and the sitting extended to the unusual length of six hours. Count Moltke has declined to stand as candidate for Berlin for the Reichstag, though invited by the united Conservative and National Liberals. The new Reichstag will probably meet on the 3rd of March.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

TH

NOTICES.

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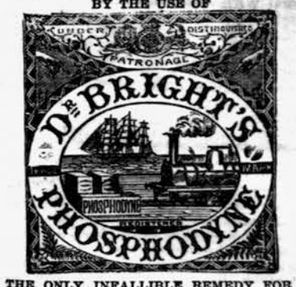

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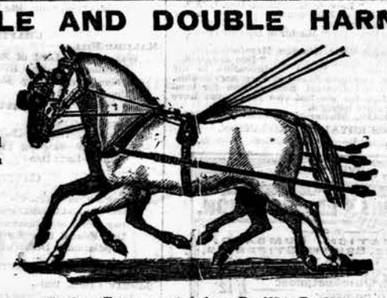

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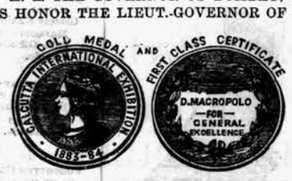

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Khadawall	Harsud	Karli	Powsar		
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee		
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Borce		
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salsivadi	Kajri		
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon		
Kussarah*	Pagdhai	Kirkee	Jehwoor		
Kgutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona*††	Keim		
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road		
Baligaum	Khundi	Qorcolee	Marheh		
Deolalee B.	Duisria	Yoosf	Ujger		
Siding	Khargaum	Mirgaum	Mohol		
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Patree	Packney		
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*†		
Nimbar	Bagra	Kirkhall	Hoodgee		
Lasulgaum	Semri	Deoksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam		
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Kurtrus	Doodnch		
Ghotee	Pagaria (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goodoor		
Naidongree	Baakeri	Warrengaum	Goolburga		
Challisgaum	Babai	Khargaum	Shahabad*†		
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Wadi		
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Vulwar		
Pachora	Harell (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Yedagherry		
Mhow	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Sydapore		
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Mood		
Sioni			Kistna		
Jalgaum			Chickaago		
			Raichore*†		

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Marine Line	Dance Road	Uncleeur	Byculla
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Naried
Grant Road	Wevejee	Chumargaum	Mehmoods-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallee	Baratee
Parell	Bhoolar	Moagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadar	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Khandurpore	Chanoe
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borevlee	Bootoomora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Salwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wassud	Pairee
Bassein Road	Muroloe	Nowlee	Kharreghora
Versur	Dhuond	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Agrat*†	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
Pulghur	Amroloe	Oonarel	Umbergaon
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

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Wadi Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Manepetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakheri	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kandli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

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‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
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